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PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

Published by Funk & Wagnalls Company (Adam W. Wagnalls, Pres.; Wilfred J. Funk, Vice-Pres.; Robert J. Cuddihy, Treas.; William Neisel, Sec'y), 354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

Vol. LIV, No. 1 | New York, January 6, 1917 | Whole Number 1394

TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

GERMANY'S REQUEST FOR A PEACE-CONFERENCE

THE RUB of the peace-problem is pretty generally recognized to be the almost hopeless difference over terms, and many of our newspapers had expected President Wilson's note to draw from the belligerents such outlines of their demands as would start discussion and lead ultimately to agreement. The Allies say they want restitution, reparation, and guaranties of future security. But Germany's reply to the President states a desire for "a speedy assembly of delegates" before terms are disclosed, altho rumors are afloat of a confidential statement of terms to Washington. This injects a new point of friction. Shall the delegates meet first, or terms be stated first? Is Germany sincerely working for peace, or cleverly avoiding the President's request? Berlin's reply marks "a further step on the right road," affirms the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*, and proves that "Germany has taken up her position completely on the same ground as President Wilson," in planning for the prevention of future wars. On the other hand, "the German Foreign Office has abruptly closed the door and left no basis for further discussion," declares the New York *World* with equal conviction. "If there was any doubt in any one's mind as to who would benefit by Mr. Wilson's peace-gesture, it should be abolished now," thinks the New York *Tribune*, noting how "coolly, skilfully, completely the Germans, in their response to Mr. Wilson's note, have turned that document to their own ends." "Germany's reply to President Wilson's note is a courteous but complete rebuff," in the opinion of the New York *Globe*. And the Washington correspondents are fairly unanimous in testifying to a growing feeling of disappointment and dissatisfaction in Administration circles. The reasons for this feeling are thus summarized in a Washington dispatch to the New York *Herald:*

"The Prussian response to President Wilson's peace-note is considered here to reduce still further the chances of peace coming out of the present agitation.

"Germany suggests only that which the Entente nations have rejected in advance—namely, a secret conference of belligerents for the discussion of peace-terms in this war. The problem vital to all neutrals, as well as to all belligerents—the problem of future peace and security for the world—is to be postponed until after peace-terms are formulated to end this war.

"Not even in the broadest terms—as to fundamental principles—does Germany hint at the kind of peace she would accept. There is no suggestion of neutral interest being considered in the conference Germany urges. There is no direct answer given to the President's plea for a statement of terms and objectives for the purpose of 'frank comparison.'

"Even in German quarters dissatisfaction was exprest and a belief, based upon hope, was voiced that the press dispatches did not give the whole text of the German response. It was hoped that Germany would make a more appealing, more convincing, statement of her readiness to accept a peace which would insure the future peace and security of the world."

The crux of the German note, as officially translated and published in Washington, is in these sentences, the rest being merely formal expressions of good-will and courtesy:

"The President discloses the aim which lies next to his heart and leaves the choice of the way open.

"A direct exchange of views appears to the Imperial Government as the most suitable way of arriving at the desired result.

"The Imperial Government has the honor, therefore, in the sense of its declaration of the 12th instant, which offered the hand for peace-negotiations, to propose speedy assembly on neutral ground of delegates of the warring States.

"It is also the view of the Imperial Government that the great work for the prevention of future wars can first be taken up only after the ending of the present conflict of exhaustion.

"The Imperial Government is ready, when this point has been reached, to cooperate with the United States at this sublime task."

This, complains the New York *Evening Sun*, is a reply but not an answer to President Wilson's suggestion "that an early occasion be sought to call out from all the nations now at war such an avowal of their respective views as to the terms upon which the war might be concluded and the arrangements which would be deemed satisfactory as a guaranty against its renewal or the kindling of any similar conflict in the future as would make it possible frankly to compare them." One American view of the situation prior to this German reply is thus epitomized by the New York *Times:*

GERMANY—"Let us discuss peace."
THE ALLIES—"Not until you have stated your terms; here are ours."
THE PRESIDENT—"I urge you to state them."

And in a later issue, the same paper says:

"The German reply to the President's note is everywhere considered to be unsatisfactory. It has the look of insincerity. Germany not only states no terms of peace, altho such a statement is what the President requested of her, but, what is much

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Published weekly by Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York, and Salisbury Square, London, E. C.

Entered at the New York Post-office as second-class matter.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post-office Department, Ottawa, Canada.

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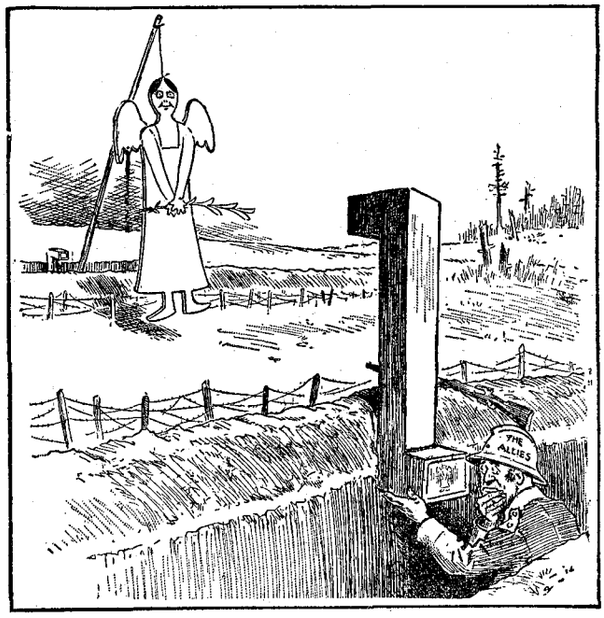
worse, she suggests an obviously impossible thing. The Allies will never send delegates to a peace-conference without knowing what terms they are to discuss, and they will insist that among the earlier subjects of discussion be the guaranties Germany is willing to give against future wars. Yet Germany has the effrontery to propose the postponement of that subject until after a peace-treaty has been signed. It would be hard for an ardent friend of Germany to take the view that this suggestion was made in good faith; for the Allied Governments it is too preposterous for consideration."

The United States, affirms the New York *World*, "most assuredly will not ask Great Britain and France to enter a peace-conference beaten and blindfolded, to learn in the dark what terms a Germany 'conscious of victory' is prepared to impose." So far as the United States is concerned, thinks *The World*, "the hands of the clock have been turned back to December 18, and the Government at Washington is again confronted with 'a manifest necessity to determine how to safeguard neutral interests if the war is to continue.'" To quote further from the same paper, which is supposed to be in close touch with the Administration:

"Whatever the reply that London and Paris may formally make to the President, their answer can hardly reopen the door that Germany has so abruptly closed. In the circumstances the American people must turn their attention to the most significant part of the President's note, and give serious consideration to the question of what this country is to do if the war continues, as it will. They may as well face the fact first as last that the situation of the United States may, as the President intimated, 'be rendered altogether intolerable.' What then? An intolerable situation admits of only one line of action.

"So long as there were reasonable grounds for thinking that Germany might be honest in its professions of a willingness to make peace, and that it would state terms which would justify the belief that an unsuccessful war might have produced a change of heart in Berlin, the danger was more or less remote. It is no longer remote. If the war is to go on, the German Government will undoubtedly resume ruthless submarine warfare. Popular sentiment in Germany favors it. The German military authority abandoned it only for reasons of expediency, but in every



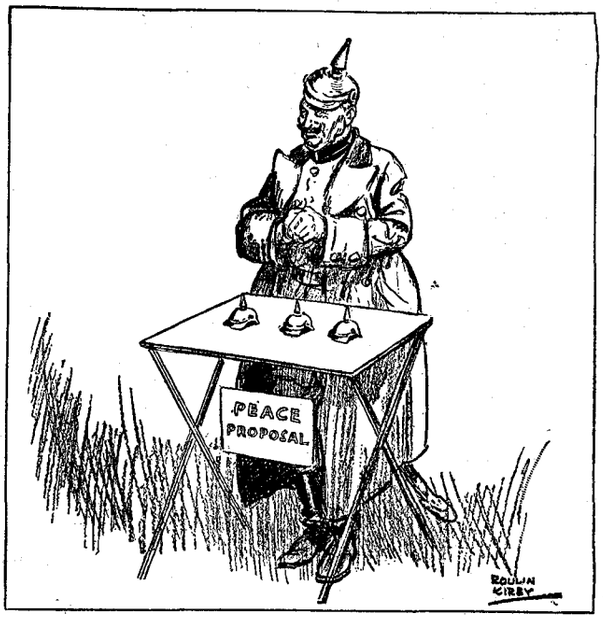
IS IT REAL?

—DeMar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

German mind is lodged the conviction that unrestricted submarine warfare will so cripple Great Britain that the Allies will be beaten. There is no desire in Germany stronger than the desire to inflict the full measure of punishment upon Great Britain for the blockade, and to starve a powerful enemy that is absolutely dependent upon the sea as a means of obtaining food.

"Ruthless submarine warfare means attacking every ship, enemy or neutral, bound to a British port and sinking it without warning. When that comes, are the American people to submit or are they to resist by force if necessary?

"It is folly to minimize the danger, for the danger is very real. It is worse than folly to pretend that we have rights if we are not prepared to maintain them. Germany is making preparations for *U*-boat warfare on a scale never before known, and



A SHELL-GAME.

—Kirby in the New York *World*.

those preparations concern the United States hardly less than they concern Germany's enemies."

"The Washington move appears to date to have marred rather than made any peace-possibilities," pessimistically remarks the Boston *News Bureau*, which is convinced that "some sort of definition of the Teutonic terms is a *sine qua non* to any further real or seeming progress." But the Springfield *Republican* consoles itself with the thought that if the German peace-overtures were a trap, as the Entente capitals believe, the United States at least has not walked into it. Says this Massachusetts paper:

"Assume that the original Teutonic peace-proposals were a trap cunningly set for the purpose of fastening on the opponents of the Central Powers the responsibility for further warfare. The United States also has not been caught in that trap, as it might easily have been. It can never be said that the greatest of the neutrals was indifferent to peace when one of the belligerents definitely proposed peace, and when our national interests were unmistakably on the side of peace. It can never be said that the United States was in the least degree morally responsible for the continuation of the war, after the German peace-proposals had been made—any more, in fact, than the United States was responsible for the inception and the outbreak of the war.

"Whether or not Great Britain and France have been trapt by an astute German diplomacy, it is certain that America has not been; and, instead of reviling the President of the United States, or lecturing him on his criminal blunders in meeting this crisis, his American critics ought to be thanking him for the diplomatic stroke by which he has kept this country spotlessly clean of responsibility for the greatest of wars, either in its origin or its pitilessly prolonged duration. Switzerland sees the wisdom of the American Government's course, even if many Americans do not. The neutrals of Europe are grateful for America's action, whether or not all of them, like Switzerland, dare to be vocal in expressing their high appreciation."

In the Entente nations editorial opinion is virtually unanimous in its conviction that Germany's reply to the President represents nothing but trickery and evasion. "If President Wilson meant that his note should force Germany to state her terms, Germany has countered with this proposal so that she can

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evade an explicit answer," remarks the London *Daily Mail*. "Berlin does not comply with the suggestion to declare the ends for which Germany is waging war," notes the London *Morning Post*, and *The Daily Chronicle* finds implied in the German note, "for all its studied politeness," a rejection in advance of any offer of mediation by America. As the *Westminster Gazette* sees the situation—

"It is Germany who proposed negotiations; it is Germany who considers herself to be in a superior position; it is Germany who wants to stop the war. Therefore it must be for her as the initiator of these proceedings to define in general terms the basis on which she proposes to negotiate."

And in the London *Daily News* we read:

"Germany's appearance of military success is utterly illusory. . . . Nothing can be lost by acceding to 'a comparison of views,' and much might be gained, for he who would prefer to secure by war what he could secure by negotiation is either a criminal or an imbecile. We abate no jot of our demands for restitution, reparation, and guaranties. The time must come, sooner or later, when Germany must concede them in full. We are not justified in rejecting an opportunity of testing whether it is nearer than we know."

"AND AGAIN HE SENT FORTH A DOVE —."
—Knott in the Dallas *News*.

The German reply, notes *La Liberté* (Paris), "is silent on the essential point; it evades that entirely. Our enemy declines to unmask her batteries. The trap is more evident than ever, but the Allies will not be caught." And in *Le Temps* we read:

"The character of the note reveals how Wilhelmstrasse is embarrassed, for it throws not the slightest light on Germany's war-objects nor on her ideas regarding European organization. President Wilson has drawn a blank. The Teuton reply to the President implies the contrary of the overtures in the American note. It declines diplomatically all mediation. It is evident that Germany desires peace, but German peace, which she wants to enforce on her adversaries by ruse in lieu of force.

"Bethmann-Hollweg's conception of a league of nations is to have Germany at its head. This he has given clearly to understand. Is it Mr. Wilson's object to make Germany admit her infamous deeds? It is evident she will not admit them, for if she defined her objects she would definitely close the door of the conference into which she is trying to lure the Allies in order to paralyze their will and tie them down by enervating *pourparlers*. In the face of this edifice of lies the Allies will fight to final victory."

Ambassador Bernstorff's view of his country's reply is in striking contrast to that of most of our editorial observers. In an authorized statement, he says:

"I regard the note of my Government as constituting an acceptance of everything suggested by President Wilson in his note to the belligerent nations of Europe."

Turning to the German and Austrian papers, we find a prevailing note of optimism. To the Berlin *Täglische Rundschau* "the determination to bring about an end of the conflict with our enemies in personal negotiations, without the cooperation of neutrals, is very satisfactory," and in the Vienna *Fremdenblatt* we read:

"The Central Powers contemplate the possibility of the continuance of the war with full confidence, but feel they owe a duty to their people to do everything compatible with their justified interests and terminate the bloodshed if at all possible."

"By our reply," remarks the Vienna *Neue Freie Presse*, "President Wilson's policy is at once allied with our own." And it adds:

"The Entente can refuse nothing to the Central Powers which they would not also refuse to President Wilson. The Entente no longer face us alone, but also America, with whom we are in full harmony."

The *Reichspost* of the same city thinks "the fact that President Wilson made his move almost simultaneously with that of the Central Powers shows that he also considers any fundamental change in the war-situation impossible." And in the *Arbeiter Zeitung* we read:

"The reply of the Central Powers to President Wilson is inspired by the same high idea as their first peace-offer. Conscious of their victories in Roumania, they go their way undisturbed by speeches or writings in which the force that failed on the battle-fields seeks to assert itself in phrases."

WON'T THEY FEEL FOOLISH?
—Bradley in the Chicago *Daily News*.

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TO MAKE ALL OUR BOYS SOLDIERS

THE PROBLEM OF NATIONAL DEFENSE is now before Congress for the first time on its own merits, according to the Chicago *Tribune*, which is among the journals that indorse the proposal of Major-General Scott, Chief of Staff, that the nation adopt universal service. In some quarters, however, we find stout opposition to the project, tho supporters of it, such as *The Tribune*, hold that it is "prevailing because it is just." From Washington dispatches we learn that Argentina's military system is the model for the universal-service bill being drafted by a committee of the Army General Staff. The design is to keep half a million men under training, with 2,500,000 trained reservists subject to call, and the main feature of the bill, we are informed, is the provision for one year of extensive military instruction for all youths subject to its terms. Allowing for the number exempt for physical disqualifications or other causes, it is expected that there would be available for training 450,000 to 500,000 of the 1,000,000 boys who reach the age of eighteen each year. A year is set as the minimum period for training, it is said, on the theory that the United States desires an army only for defense. Moreover, Gen. Hugh L. Scott explained to the House Committee that while European countries require two years of hard work before turning a man into the reserve, one year will suffice here because of the geographical position of the country. The argument is that there would be sufficient time to give finishing touches to the military education of reservists after war had begun and before invading expeditions could be landed in force. In a broad way, we are further informed, the outline of the General Staff Continental Army plan of 1915 will be followed in distributing tactical units of the reserve into nineteen infantry and six cavalry divisions, and reservists would be liable to two years' service in this force before passing into the unorganized reserve.

HE CAN'T SEE IT.
—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star*.

Significant of the strong sentiment that favors universal military training, the Boston *Transcript* tells us, is the country-wide newspaper poll taken by the National Association for Military Training, in which the figures show that 93 per cent. of the papers polled favored the principle underlying such a system and 87½ per cent. favored its application in accord with the legislative program proposed by the association. The Cleveland *Leader* bids Congress face the task of providing us with universal military training courageously and constructively, "forgetful of traditions but sanely thoughtful of the lessons of the past," and it asks that there be no politics in this work and no pork, but the best "patriotic, constructive national service." The ultra-pacifists have been "silenced and the country is ready for leadership," according to this journal, whose support of the universal military service project is echoed by such other journals as the Chicago *Daily News*, New York *Times*, *Evening Sun*, and *Tribune*, Brooklyn *Eagle*, Manchester *Union*, Seattle *Times*, Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, Albany *Knickerbocker Press*, Sioux City *Tribune*, and Washington *Times*.

So much for observers that believe in the immediate necessity of universal military service. But their enthusiasm is matched by the vigor of the opposition. Thus a Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* tells us that a formidable defense is developing against universal military training and that "the 'fighting pacifists' are lining up organizations of citizens to revolt against such a system, even if it becomes a law, by refusing to undergo training or to pay taxes to defray the cost of training." We are told that the World Peace Association, of Minnesota, is pledged to this program, and that a telegram to this effect was sent to the American Union against Militarism. Charles P. Hallinan, editor-director of the latter organization, is quoted by the *Tribune's* correspondent as saying that the telegram "indicates a frame of mind which is anything but 'mollycoddle.' It is a frame of mind quite generally aroused among pacifists at the contemplation of universal military training."

A consistent journal of the opposition is the New York *Evening Post*, which professes the firm belief that any detailed study of the universal-service proposal will show "(1) that it is utterly un-American in its every tendency; (2) that it would be a menace to our democratic institutions; (3) that it is practically unworkable; (4) that it is totally unnecessary." Before the United States makes the plunge into militarism by adding universal service to a great regular Army and to the second largest navy in the world, *The Post* suggests that we should be mindful first of the plain indications that when the outcome of the war is settled some of the belligerent nations will be "ready to consider disarmament and the abandonment of universal service." Then we ought to know whether we are to rely upon the second largest fleet and the costliest coast-defenses in the world as a reasonable army; and, thirdly, whether we should have a settled foreign policy into which, if disarmament fails and the American people wish to have a large army and navy, a reasonable scheme of national defense should fit.

Again, *The Post* argues against discarding the regular Army plan voted last summer until it has been definitely ascertained that it can not be carried out. It names "so able a student of affairs" as ex-Secretary of the Interior Fisher, and quotes his statement before the Senate Committee that the Army can be recruited if higher wages are paid. We are told, also, that the Adjutant-General reports for November a marked increase in recruiting, which leads him to believe that the Army will be up to the required strength by next June, when the next increase in strength is due. Proceeding, *The Post* speaks of the "many defects and inefficiencies of the Army," and counsels that Congress should build no new "militaristic structure until the existing methods are subject to rigid scrutiny and reform." It is urged also that the National Guard should not be simply "scrapped," but that the former status of State forces as State troops and not as Federal militia should be restored. Finally, *The Post* advises a careful study of the arguments against compulsion, for "if we blundered in the hasty preparedness legislation of last summer we should take several years at least to thrash

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out the issue of universal service." Among other journals that disagree with General Scott and General Wood is the Chattanooga *News*, which holds that no matter how long we might train officers and men, they would show imperfections akin to those shown by a population in civil life, and it adds:

"There is no magic wand by which soldiers are made. There has been much 'muddling' by so-called regulars abroad. After all, our best guide in these matters is experience. The wars of the Revolution and of 1812, the Indian wars, the Civil and Spanish-American wars were fought largely by volunteer soldiers. Packenham's 'regulars,' fresh from the peninsula campaign, proved no match for Jackson's squirrel-hunters. There was a time when we boasted that no such soldiers had ever been mustered as those of Lee and Grant. Now we are looking through the glasses loaned us by European militarists. Our minds are disturbed and unsafe. . . . . .

"The Lord has protected us by the mighty deep, and no doubt he intended that here man should develop the democracy which militarism as a canker-worm can not destroy.

"Next we shall hear that the militarists demand a military and naval armament as large as that of one of the alliances abroad—say, 15,000,000 men and a $1,000,000,000 fleet. About that time there will be need of a line of hospitals for the feeble-minded from coast to coast."

The Pittsburg *Dispatch* thinks that the mobilization of the National Guard was welcomed by its enemies in the regular Army as an opportunity to destroy it, and it tells us that unless the people through the President and Congress can compel a change in their policy it is not improbable that it may be destroyed. Yet—

"If it is, what is to be substituted? General Scott's three million and General Wood's four million may be much harder to mobilize on the field than on paper. The National Guard is here. The Government has spent millions training it during the summer. Are all this potential military strength and all this money to be thrown away because regular-Army theorists insist on their prejudices?"

The Richmond *Journal* also comes to the defense of the National Guard against the reflections cast on it by officers of the regular Army. It concedes that the proposed universal-training bill has distinct merit, yet holds that it "must be considered more from the civilian view-point than from the regular Army standard to be successful." In the view of the Chicago *Journal* General Scott, to some extent, weakens his case for universal training by the enormous number of trained troops which he contemplates, and it suggests that now is the time for the advocates of a volunteer system to give substantial reasons why they can make their system work. But Washington dispatches inform us that on December 18, General Scott, before the Senate Military Committee, recommended, without apology, that the volunteer system be discarded because "the time has come when this country, unless it intends to avoid war 'at any cost,' must resort to universal liability to military training and service."

He was on this occasion a witness at the hearing on the Chamberlain Compulsory Military Training Bill, against the spirit of which American sentiment is so pronounced, remarks the Anaconda *Standard*, that it is not likely to pass. Yet, if it were enacted, this journal reminds us, military training would be required of all boys between the ages of twelve and twenty-three years except such as may be specially exempt. Those between the ages of twelve and eighteen would be known as the cadet citizen corps and those between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three would be the citizens' army, and liable to active service at any time. Still, *The Standard* believes that something must be done to bring our Army and Navy up to the mark in size and efficiency, and it adds that "probably a modified bill, aiming at more general service and designed to render military service more attractive to young men, will meet with sufficient support for passage."

MORE "PORK-BARRELING"

THIS GOVERNMENT FACES "the greatest deficit since the Civil War," and yet it is proposed that more than thirty millions be spent in public buildings, notes the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind), which observes that this is not merely "folly," but rather "a national scandal." Erecting $75,000 granite structures for post-offices in sage-brush villages is the worst form of pork-barreling, this journal goes on to say, for in many cases the total post-office receipts in such towns are "not a quarter large enough to pay the interest on the cost of the building." No private or corporate business can be managed on "such grossly grotesque lines and remain out of the sheriff's hands," *The Ledger* adds, and "simply because the Federal Government can inflict taxes without limit is no reason why it should squander the money." This statement is typical of the attacks from various sources on the pending Public Buildings Bill, which at length elicited from Representative Frank Clark, of Florida, Chairman of the House Committee on Public Buildings, a vigorous denial that the bill is a "pork-barrel" measure and provides principally for small towns. A Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* tells us that Mr. Clark is particularly incensed by an article in *The Journal of the American Institute of Architects*, which criticizes the bill, and this informant quotes the representative from Florida as saying:

"This bill carries about $28,000,000 in authorizations, instead of $35,000,000, as has been promiscuously charged. About $22,000,000 of it goes to the large cities and cities where there are Federal activities other than the post-office, and only about $6,000,000 goes to the post-office towns throughout the United States. That is at the rate of $1,500,000 a year for the post-office towns.

"The last Public Buildings Bill passed was on March 4, 1913. It carried a provision that no town where there were not Federal activities other than the post-office should be entitled to a building until it had $10,000 postal receipts, nor entitled to a site unless there were annual receipts of $6,000.

"That is the law of the land, and the House Committee has hewed strictly to the law in the framing of this bill. There are a few cases where sites had previously been secured for places with less than $10,000 receipts for which the bill carries authorizations."

In rebuttal, the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) says editorially that the $10,000 limit is "utterly unsound," and, what is more, "not observed." We are asked to consider in the bill of 1916 some appropriations for sites alone, with appropriation still to be made for the building. This journal quotes from the measure as follows:

Place and Amount		*Receipts 1915*	*Annual Rental*
Ashburn, Ga.	$5,000	$6,468.82	$480
Bamberg, S. C.	5,000	4,257.77	220
Baxley, Ga.	5,000	6,639.50	408
Blakely, Ga.	6,000	6,327.50	None
Commerce, Ga.	5,000	6,290.89	500
Covington, Ga.	5,000	7,031.21	400

The money for the site, continues *The Times*, is "only a starter," and tho the postal receipts may grow, the burden on the treasury is sure to grow.

Some journals urge that the President veto the bill in case it comes to him to sign, among them the Milwaukee *Free Press* (Ind.), the Scranton *Republican* (Ind. Rep.), and the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle* (Ind. Dem.); and *The Eagle* reminds us that the usual thing is for the President to "acquiesce in the wholesale distribution of pork." It is difficult for him to do otherwise, we are told, because under the system he "can not reject part without rejecting all." *The Eagle* says, moreover, that Chairman Clark, of the Committee on Public Buildings, voiced the sentiment of the majority in Congress when he denounced "the carping criticisms of the program," and it remains for the President "to plunge his arm into the opening of the dike and try to spare the country from inundation."

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THE FINAL ELECTION FIGURES

SOME STRIKING SIDE-LIGHTS are cast by editorial observers on the complete official returns of the Presidential election which are tabled at the end of this article. Noting President Wilson's plurality of 568,822 in the popular vote, for instance, the New York *World* (Dem.) reminds us that, "except Ulysses S. Grant, in 1872, after the Greeley *débâcle*, no President from the foundation of the Republic up to 1896 ever stood elected by so great a margin," and this journal adds that only the electoral vote was close. Some peculiar voting is seen by the Buffalo *Enquirer* (Dem.) in South Carolina, where nine electoral votes were decided in a poll of 61,846 votes for Wilson and 1,808 for Hughes. These figures indicate, the Buffalo editor remarks, that they do not do much voting in the Palmetto State, but if we take the primaries as the real test, it transpires that the South Carolinians take considerable interest in the elections after all. According to estimate, we read, South Carolina has 188,000 qualified voters. In the primary in which Manning defeated Blease for the gubernatorial nomination, 158,000 registered and 138,000 voted. Then *The Enquirer* quotes this paragraph from the Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.):

"The relatively small votes cast at general elections in the South do not indicate a lack of interest. Contests in the Southern States are determined before the November voting. . . . Because of its one-sidedness a Presidential election in the South usually attracts only a minor fraction of voters. When there is a real contest, as at a gubernatorial primary, the voters of the South come out in about the same proportion to their total number as they do in the North, East, and West."

Singling out Ohio for consideration, the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) remarks that what happened in that State on November 7 may be put most strikingly by saying that "Wilson broke Roosevelt's record of being the only Presidential candidate to poll 600,000 votes," and it adds:

"The President's total was 604,000, which is 4,000 more than the Republican vote of 1904. The figures become even more impressive by comparison with previous Democratic totals. Wilson polled only 423,000 in 1912, which was a drop of no less than 80,000 from the Bryan vote of 1908. That vote was the high-water mark for Democratic candidates for the Presidency, being 26,000 more than Bryan got in 1896, 28,000 more than he received in 1900, 99,000 more than Cleveland polled in 1892, when he won an elector, and 158,000 more than fell to Parker. Hughes succeeded in polling the full Taft-Roosevelt vote and several thousand more, but his total of 515,000 was 57,000 below that cast for Taft in 1908. Wilson, on the other hand, regained the 80,000 Bryanites of 1908 who 'struck' in 1912, bagged 57,000 of the 66,000 Republicans who also disappeared between those two campaigns, and picked up 44,000 voters who had not gone to the polls in 1908—many of them, no doubt, first voters, since the total vote in that year was the largest polled prior to 1916. Yet Ohio is bounded on the north by Michigan, on the east by Pennsylvania, on the south by West Virginia (and Kentucky), and on the west by Indiana!"

Of capital interest to editors is the fact revealed by the official returns that neither Democrats nor Republicans will have a majority of the next House necessary to elect a Speaker, and that a handful of independents will determine which side will control the organization. Washington dispatches state that the personnel of the House now stands: Republicans, 214; Democrats, 213; Independents, 2; Progressives, 2; Prohibitionist, 1; Socialist, 1; contested, 2. A majority is 218, and consequently should either Democrats or Republicans win both of the contests, they still would be short of a majority. Moreover, we are advised that, should the Republicans seat both of their contestants and hold their membership solid for their candidate they would need only two independent votes to win the Speakership, while the Democrats would need five. On the other hand, should the Democrats win the contested seats, the Republicans would need four independent votes, while the Democrats could win with three votes. There is no question about the Democrats voting solidly for Speaker Clark, but there are some signs of strife among the Republicans. Representative Gardner already has announced his opposition to Representative Mann.

The New York *Evening Mail* (Ind.) considers the lack of a regular majority in Congress "one of the best results of the election" and predicts that we shall see every measure tried out on its merits and not because it is "backed solely by a blindly partizan cry to stand with the 'organization.'"

As compiled by the Associated Press, the complete official returns on the Presidential election show that Wilson received 9,116,296 votes and Hughes 8,547,474, a plurality of 568,822 for Wilson. In 1912 Wilson (Dem.) received 6,297,099; Taft (Rep.), 3,846,399; Roosevelt (Prog.), 4,124,959.

The total popular vote for the four candidates in 1916 was 18,638,871, against 15,045,322 in 1912. This is an increase of 3,593,549, accounted for by the increased population and the woman vote in the new suffrage States. The following table shows the vote by States for Wilson and Hughes:

State	*Wilson*	*Hughes*	*Pluralities by States*
Alabama	97,778	28,662	69,116 W
Arizona	33,170	20,524	12,646 W
Arkansas	112,186	49,827	62,359 W
California	466,289	462,516	3,773 W
Colorado	178,816	102,308	76,508 W
Connecticut	99,786	106,514	6,728 H
Delaware	24,521	25,794	1,273 H
Florida	56,108	14,611	41,497 W
Georgia	125,831	11,225	114,606 W
Idaho	70,021	56,368	13,653 W
Illinois	950,081	1,152,316	202,235 H
Indiana	324,063	341,005	16,942 H
Iowa	221,699	280,449	58,750 H
Kansas	314,588	277,656	36,932 W
Kentucky	269,900	241,854	28,046 W
Louisiana	79,875	6,644	73,231 W
Maine	64,118	69,506	5,388 H
Maryland	138,359	117,347	21,012 W
Massachusetts	247,885	268,812	20,927 H
Michigan	286,775	339,097	52,322 H
Minnesota	179,152	179,544	392 H
Mississippi	80,383	4,253	76,130 W
Missouri	398,032	369,339	28,693 W
Montana	101,063	66,750	34,313 W
Nebraska	158,827	117,771	41,056 W
Nevada	17,776	12,127	5,649 W
New Hampshire	43,779	43,723	56 W
New Jersey	211,018	268,982	57,964 H
New Mexico	33,553	31,161	2,392 W
New York	756,880	875,510	118,630 H
North Carolina	168,383	120,890	47,493 W
North Dakota	55,271	52,651	2,620 W
Ohio	604,946	514,836	90,110 W
Oklahoma	148,123	97,233	50,890 W
Oregon	120,087	126,813	6,726 H
Pennsylvania	521,784	703,734	181,950 H
Rhode Island	40,394	44,858	4,464 H
South Carolina	61,846	1,809	60,037 W
South Dakota	59,101	64,261	5,160 H
Tennessee	153,334	116,114	37,220 W
Texas	285,909	64,949	220,960 W
Utah	84,025	54,133	29,892 W
Vermont	22,708	40,250	17,542 H
Virginia	102,824	49,359	53,465 W
Washington	183,388	167,244	16,144 W
West Virginia	140,403	143,124	2,721 H
Wisconsin	193,042	221,323	28,281 H
Wyoming	28,316	21,698	6,618 W
Total	9,116,296	8,547,474	.....

The vote for Benson, Socialist candidate for President, was 750,000, with eight missing States estimated, against 901,873 for Debs (Soc.) in 1912. The vote for Hanly, Prohibitionist candidate, was 225,101, against 207,928 for Chafin in 1912.

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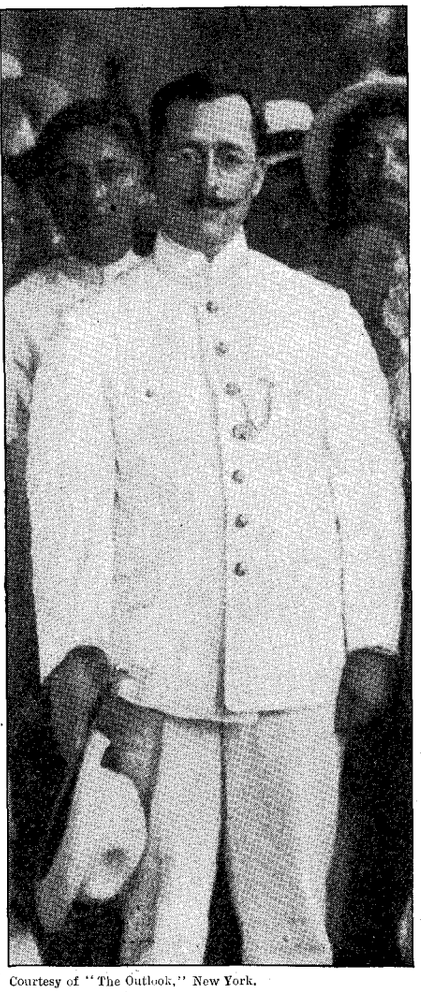
A YUCATAN UTOPIA

CARRANZA'S REJECTION of our plan for withdrawing the Pershing expedition and safeguarding the border leaves the future relations between the two Republics a dark problem, but, while awaiting the solution, it is interesting to note that one Mexican State, at least, is struggling earnestly toward the daylight of peace and prosperity. What has actually been done in advanced government in the Mexican State of Yucatan, on the tip end of the peninsula jutting out into the Gulf of Mexico, seems more like the Utopian picture of some prophetic novel, according to a writer in the New York *Times* and others, than the simple history of this commonwealth under the governorship of General Salvador Alvarado during the past year and a half. Mr. Modesto C. Rolland, administrator for the Governor, expresst his belief to the *Times* contributor that "even the United States is going to find things in Mexico worth while copying by and by, after the reform has spread from the peninsular State of Yucatan throughout the Republic, for the program is the same for all Mexico." As one instance of forward-looking legislation, we are advised that in the State's new labor law two articles concern women workers who are mothers or about to become mothers. Thirty days before the birth of a child and thirty days following it is forbidden that women should work, and they must receive their complete salary during this time, and their positions must be reserved for them. Again, in establishments where women who are mothers are employed there must be a special floor, in a state of perfect sanitation, in which they may go to nourish their babies.



Courtesy of "The Outlook," New York.

HE REVOLUTIONIZED YUCATAN.

Gov. Alvarado is called a "Socialistic Despot."

But perhaps the most epochal change in Yucatan's new day affects land-ownership. Except for French ownership in the railroads, all the industries and all the lands of the State were held by about 2,000 wealthy Mexicans of Spanish descent, whose chief industry was raising sisal and other fiber-plants for rope-making. The rest of the population, about 300,000, were slaves, and, "in many thousands of cases, they were slaves on the property which had been taken from them by fraud. All the communal lands, set aside generations ago as the property of the people of the villages which they surrounded, had been confiscated by the big holders." Mr. Rolland is quoted as saying that "slavery under this system was as bad as the servitude of the blacks of the United States at its worst," and, what is more, that—

"All that the 2,000 landowners paid toward the support of the State in taxes for their exclusive use and ownership of something over 70,000 square miles of land was $50,000 a year. Taxes from the land now amount to $3,000,000 a year, paid on an equitable basis both by the 2,000 old landowners on their much-reduced holdings and the many thousand new owners on the forty-acre tracts which they received under the provisions of the new agrarian laws put into effect by Governor Alvarado."

Mr. Rolland goes on to relate that Yucatan now has 2,400 public schools in charge of able teachers, both men and women. There are evening sessions for adults, and the problem is "not to get the people to come, but to get enough schoolhouses and teachers to provide for all who want to come." This is true of both men and women, and we are advised that under the new condition a woman is really a woman, whereas, under the old order, she was "a serf or worse, if there is anything worse." The women of Yucatan have already had their first feministic conference, with an attendance of 3,000 delegates, and the list of things they considered reads "very much like the program of any meeting of public-spirited, level-headed women in the United States."

But the great piece of reconstruction work, we are told, has been the redistribution of the land, which was done "without confiscation." From former holders the only land taken away was that held by fraud, and it amounted to "many thousands of acres." Whatever more was needed to give to the head of every family a tract of about forty acres was bought from the holders, for which they were paid in fifty-year gold bonds at 4 per cent. These small farms were first lent to the people for a two-year period to see what they would do with them, and no land was awarded except to the man who agreed to work it to the best of his ability for the benefit of his family. Nor were holdings thrust upon anybody whether desired or not.

Of the 50,000 family heads in the State, 40,000 applied for farms, and "in the two years of probation practically all of them showed themselves fit for ownership." We read that these men are working much better now because they are working as free men and not as slaves. A state agricultural school, with experiment stations in different sections, has been established, where free expert advice is available for everybody. Speaking then of labor legislation, Mr. Rolland is quoted as saying:

"We have minimum-wage provisions and an eight-hour law, compensation for injuries of workmen and provision for their old age. Children under thirteen can not be employed in factories or any other establishment. Boys under fifteen and girls under eighteen can not work nights. All places of employment must be sanitary and protected against fire risks, and all machinery must be protected. Compulsory arbitration of labor disputes is provided by law before workers can strike or employers lock them out."

The Christian Science Monitor thinks that the reconstruction of Yucatan will encourage those who believe that in emergencies the unrestricted exercise of arbitrary power vested in one man is essential equally to the success of a private enterprise or the redemption of a nation. This journal goes on to say that Governor Salvador Alvarado has been to his State what Porfirio Diaz was to the Republic of Mexico in the most useful and prosperous years of his régime. Alvarado was a Constitutionalist leader, we are told, and an apt pupil in the Carranza school. For years, in Yucatan, authority had been "divided between the established church, the landed aristocracy, and a United States industrial trust." Alvarado threw his weight on the side of the common people, for he is "a foe to all forms of special

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privilege." The church, the aristocracy, and the United States industries all have their rights, but "they must be careful to claim no more than belongs to them." While Alvarado is a firm believer in democracy, yet he is "personally a dictator or a benevolent despot, and the government he maintains is an autocracy," and this journal adds:

"No country was, to all appearances, better governed than Mexico in the early years of the Diaz régime, but when the Diaz régime fell, everything fell with it. Diaz failed to raise the people he governed to the point where they were capable of governing themselves. Let us hope that Alvarado will do better than this. He seems to realize where the great problem of Yucatan lies. He seems to have the inclination to plant the liberty and happiness of the people on a stronger foundation than personality affords. May he have the time to do it."

Modified admiration for the work of Alvarado marks an article in *The Outlook* (New York), by a special correspondent who has been investigating Mexico from Yucatan to the border. As to his treatment of the Catholic Church, for instance, we read that two years ago there were more than one hundred priests and many nuns in the city of Merida alone. To-day there are five priests and no nuns in the whole state. Religious services are held in only four churches in the state, and they are in Merida, while "priests, nuns, and archbishop have fled, and nunneries, convents, monasteries, and churches have been bought or confiscated by the state." But if some fair-minded observers in Yucatan to-day are shocked by certain things the Governor has done to the Church, we are told that they are obliged to praise what this "socialistic despot" has done in other directions. He has helped labor to get its just deserts, yet has prevented it from getting more than its fair share of the profits of industry, and for this reason he is as unpopular with some labor-leaders as he is with the millionaire henequen-planters, who are forced to sell their henequen to the state at the state's price. Again, since Alvarado came out of the north, we are told, all drinks stronger than beer have been tabued, and Yucatan, in consequence, has profited. But Alvarado "can hardly last," according to this correspondent, who tells us that "already his downfall is plotted in Mexico City by bureaucrats who resent his independence." Some day a general will descend on Yucatan with a larger army than Alvarado's and the "quiet man with the smiling brown eyes will go down in the ruins of the Utopia he has been trying to build."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

LLOYD-GEORGE'S cold did not extend to his feet.—*Wall Street Journal.*

CONSTANTINE will have no peace until he declares war.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

BOSTON at least refused to be the hub of the water-wagon.—*Atlanta Journal.*

"As a victor" the Kaiser invites peace, but to victors it comes unsought.—*Wall Street Journal.*

IF a note could only stampede the belligerents as easily as it does the market.—*Boston Herald.*

NOW, if Germany really meant it, she can come forward and explain in detail just what she meant by it.—*Washington Times.*

BRITAIN will fight on, says King George. He must have seen Lloyd-George's speech in the papers.—*Philadelphia North American.*

WILSON merely wants the belligerents to get together, whereas the real difficulty would be to get them apart.—*Philadelphia North American.*

A GERMAN newspaper asks if Mr. Lloyd-George is a gambler. He probably knows enough about gambling to call a bluff.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

A "HORIZONTAL TAX" on imports is proposed, but the effect on the prices to the ultimate consumer will be vertical.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THE Allies made as wry a face when the President suggested peace in a casual way as a bunch of Kentucky colonels invited to a séance at a soda-fountain.—*Chicago Herald.*

THERE'S just one sure way to find peace—hunt it up in your "Funk and Wagnalls."—*Boston Transcript.*

THE Kaiser no sooner won the iron cross than he signified his willingness to make peace.—*Indianapolis News.*

WE all believed such a war could not start, and we are now skeptical about its stopping.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

KAISER WILHELM perhaps is soothed by the thought that neither did Noah's peace-dove accomplish anything on its first trip.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE militiamen enlisted "for home and country," and now they would like to begin the home part of their service.—*Philadelphia North American.*

THERE is one unusual attraction about Count Tarnowski von Tarnow. If you can remember his first name you'll probably recall his second.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

THE Chicago wheat-pit is considerably more sympathetic to peace-fluctuations in Europe than the corner grocer is to the fluctuations of the Chicago wheat-pit.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE President's faith in the outcome of a conference between the warring nations no doubt is based on the noteworthy achievements of the Mexican-American conference.—*Philadelphia North American.*

EVEN peace is made in Germany.—*Atlanta Journal.*

WHAT we want is a finish of war, not war to the finish.—*Atlanta Journal.*

THE chief characteristic of peace continues to be low visibility.—*New York Evening Sun.*

WE are perfectly neutral in this war. We don't care who makes peace.—*Atlanta Journal.*

THE Monroe Doctrine is rumored to be little anxious about its future.—*Philadelphia Record.*

WIDOWS and orphans are ignored in the "*status quo ante*" peace-terms.—*Wall Street Journal.*

PRESIDENT WILSON'S remarks to warring Europe sound a good deal like "Tut! tut!"—*Boston Transcript.*

WE note that Luther Burbank has turned his attention from potatoes to orange-blossoms.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE forming of the Billy Sunday Corporation inspires the fear that not even salvation is to remain free.—*New York Evening Sun.*

IN other words, the President would like to know whether this is a private war or whether anybody can get in.—*New York World.*

THE Governors' conference did not attract as much attention as a meeting of the International Brotherhood Welfare Association this year.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat.*

GERMANY made war on her own terms but can not make peace in the same way.—*New York Sun.*

"HOLD THE FORT, WE ARE COMING!"
—Tuthill in the St. Louis *Star.*

KAISER WILHELM has bestowed 10,000 iron crosses and 5,000,000 wooden crosses.—*Boston Transcript.*

WE take it that Secretary Lansing is now performing some of the exciting functions that once devolved upon William Loeb.—*New York World.*

AFTER having prepared for the war a trifle late, the Entente Allies naturally hesitate at the suggestion they quit perhaps a trifle soon.—*Chicago Herald.*

ALL the European nations have to restrict the consumption of food by law. Over here we just let the price-fixers do it.—*Philadelphia North American.*

IT seems to be increasingly evident that King Alcohol will not have a seat at the council-table at which the future of the world is to be decided.—*New York Sun.*

WALL STREET is a little panicky over the prospect of peace. Wall Street, you may recall, is the place where they gave odds on Hughes.—*Philadelphia North American.*

VILLA has promised to be good if we will let bygones be bygones. He might have waited to see whether the Kaiser gets away with it before following Wilhelm's example.—*Charleston News and Courier.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

THE PRESIDENT'S UNWELCOME INTERVENTION

A QUARRELSOME MAN in the thick of a fight he has begun to enjoy is apt to resent the intrusion of the well-intentioned onlooker, but when two quarrelsome men are enjoying their fisticuffs the benignant being who attempts an unsolicited interruption is as apt as not to receive a sound drubbing for his pains. While the drubbing is verbal, this is exactly what our President has received for his humanitarian attempt to bring nearer a conclusion the war that is now devastating Europe. Both belligerents have suspended, for the moment, their reciprocal abuse, and have directed the stream upon the devoted head of the President of the United States. Only in neutral lands does he receive any credit for the worthiness of his motives and the courageousness of his example. Switzerland, indeed, is willing, officially, to follow the trail that he has blazed, while the northern neutrals show an anxiety to do their part to bring healing to the nations. But it is to the belligerents themselves that we must look for real results, and while these peace-notes will receive from the Governments of the warring Powers the careful consideration that their importance demands, there seems no doubt that they will have little immediate effect. Indeed, the intense popular irritation, as reflected in the press, would tend to show that, at this period of the war, the best-intentioned intervention of neutral countries is apt to embitter the conflict.

HOW TOMMY ATKINS TREATS THE PEACE-NOTES.
—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

The best reception that has been accorded to the President's note was given in the press of the Central Powers, where a few of the influential newspapers have given the dove a cordial welcome. For example, the *Berliner Tageblatt* and the Berlin *Vorwärts* might be described as enthusiastic in their praise of President Wilson's action, while two influential Vienna journals, the *Fremdenblatt* and the *Neue Freie Presse*, show a restrained cordiality. Other prominent papers are more cautious; the *Frankfurter Zeitung* and the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger* both prefer to wait until they have seen the reply of the Entente Powers; and the organs of the two most influential political parties in Germany at the present time—the Pan-Germans and the Clericals—assume an attitude of unqualified hostility. Thus the Berlin *Täglische Rundschau* writes:

"President Wilson is actuated by vanishing profits on one hand and the fear of submarine warfare on the other hand. He knows that if the German peace-overtures were rejected it would spell sharpened and intensified fighting at sea. The Wilson plan will meet more recognition with the Entente than with the Central Powers."

The *Kölnische Volkszeitung*, perhaps the most powerful organ of the Catholic Center party, remarks:

"The game was a preconcerted one. America has put her money in Entente business, and therefore America must try in the interest of her debtors to obtain the best possible conditions so that they may be able later to fulfil their financial obligations toward the United States. For these reasons the United States is out of the question as an impartial mediator, not considering President Wilson, who at every opportunity has shown by his deeds his weakness for England, and who, in the present note, even goes so far as to threaten war, which, considering the whole affair, can only be directed against Germany."

In France, as in all the other Allied countries, President Wilson's somewhat unfortunate phrase about the supposedly identical aims for which the belligerents are fighting has aroused a spirit of bitter criticism. Thus we find Mr. Georges Clemenceau, the influential ex-Premier of France, writing in his organ, the Paris *Homme Enchaîné:*

"The moral side of the war has escaped President Wilson. He puts on the same footing all of the belligerents without asking for what reason each of them is fighting. Failing to take into consideration these imponderables, he believes himself just when he speaks to all in the same terms. He has not felt that the ends of the war could not be understood in the same way by both sides, and consequently it would seem almost blasphemous to hear it said that 'the objects seem the same on both sides.'"

NEUTRALITY.
"The munition-trade is falling off."
"Then it is time to begin to preach peace."
—*Wiener Caricaturen* (Vienna).

Many of the Allied editors appear to believe that the President is consciously acting in the interests of the Central Powers, for even that shrewd and discriminating critic, Mr. Gustave Hervé, remarks in the Paris *Victoire:*

"President Wilson has delivered us full in the chest the greatest blow, most dangerous for the morale of our people received since Charleroi. It comes in the twenty-ninth month of the war and when certain elements of our people, less endowed than others with fortitude, feel the strain of the war. The blow is

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more dangerous for us than it is for any of our Allies in the West, whose country has not been invaded as has ours for twenty-nine months."

The London editors see almost eye to eye with their Paris colleagues; for example, Mr. J. L. Garvin, in the widely read *Observer*, almost echoes Mr. Clemenceau's words when he considers that—

"A memorable mistake has been made at the White House. That mistake jeopardizes all the beneficent possibilities of the rôle which might have been and may still be reserved for the American President at a later stage.

"There may be more, either of good or bad, in this situation than appears on the surface, but the first thing is to consider the strange and almost inexplicable wrong which Mr. Wilson does to the traditions of his own country, the truth of recent history, and the conscience of mankind when he seems to place Germany and the Allies on the same moral level by suggesting that their motives and their objects are the same."

In a long editorial full of labored irony, the London *Times* remarks:

"We should have supposed that by this time the irreconcilable conflict between the objects of the Allies and the objects of the Central Powers was plain to all. We share to the full President Wilson's humanitarian feelings. We are even fighting for them, but we see no hope of a just and lasting peace until Prussian militarism has been laid low on the field of battle. The enemy are posing as victorious aggressors in the very document in which they condescendingly summon the Allies to negotiate."

In Russia the President's note has been received in a spirit of polite and amiable rejection, while all the journals agree that the moment of its issue was singularly inopportune. The Petrograd *Novoye Vremya* can not understand the President's action in view of the fact that he transmitted the German peace-note without comment. The Petrograd *Ryetch* opines that—

"At such a moment as this counsel can be more harmful than useful. The President supposes both sides are following more or less the same objects. What can the people and governments of the Allies reply after having definitely refused Germany's offer?

"Does President Wilson think the offer has been refused simply on account of a lack of concrete terms, and that if he fills this lack we can consider peace-negotiations? There is no necessity to await terms which we know beforehand to be unacceptable. If President Wilson does not understand that no offers can be mutually acceptable to the Allies and their enemies, we, at least, understand it."

Italian opinion finds representative expression in the Rome *Giornale d'Italia*, which says:

"Three mistakes are observable in the case of the American note: First, it was sent when the Allies were about to reject Germany's peace-proposal; secondly, it makes no distinction between savages and civilized people; thirdly, it proposes peace twenty-eight months too late. . . . . .

"To President Wilson's note it is impossible to answer simply 'No.' The answer must demonstrate the just and honest intentions of the Allies, fighting for the defense of liberty and right, against the Central Powers, thirsting for dominion, intoxicated with barbarity, and responsible for the most atrocious aggression ever committed. It is impossible to accept a conference for peace, with a relative armistice, without obtaining from the enemy a sure guaranty that he will not take advantage of the cessation of hostilities to escape making reparation."

The Pope, as a neutral, indorses the President's note and, according to his official organ, the *Osservatore Romano*, describes it as "a document showing the honesty, justice, and far-sightedness of the American President." Other neutral opinion, as exprest by the Dutch press, is divided, tho it inclines on the whole toward the President. The Amsterdam *Nieuws van den Dag* writes:

"President Wilson has dared to intercede, therefore we must hope and trust that he has the ability to stay through the storm and drive through his will against the opposition of England, France, Russia, and Italy—and also America—who will hear of no peace without a complete victory for the Allies."

GERMAN REPLIES TO LLOYD-GEORGE

A PROPHETIC UTTERANCE, in view of the lack of cordiality with which Mr. Lloyd-George has received Germany's overtures, was made by the *Kölnische Zeitung* on December 5. Some twelve days before the British Premier so pointedly refused to enter the peace jack-pot without seeing Germany's openers, the great Cologne organ wrote:

"So long as the England of Mr. Lloyd-George is not conquered, England herself will remain unconquered."

After the British Premier's speech the German editors have come to the conclusion that "the England of Mr. Lloyd-George" at least refuses to "recognize defeat," and that the war must continue until German generals can "make the fact still more evident." The Berlin papers are distinctly annoyed that the leader of a nation in the position of Britain should use such a word as "reparation," which they consider should only be found in the mouth of a victor. Thus the *Täglische Rundschau* writes, "Reparation could be demanded by England only if . . . we had been defeated." Equally indignant are the Berlin papers at the reflection on Germany's honor implied in Mr. Lloyd-George's metaphor about the "noose." The implication of actual bad faith suggested by the British Premier when he said that for the Allies to enter into negotiations with the Central Powers "is to put our heads into a noose with the rope-end in the hands of Germany" is particularly galling to the Teutonic press. The *Berliner Tageblatt* remarks:

"One might suspect a curious distrust in his own diplomatic ability, but the true purpose of the invention is to serve as bogy for the peace-loving sections of the states whose representatives might possibly sit around a table and listen to what those of the Central Powers have to communicate. Surely they could gather quite safely at The Hague or any other place. They need not fear that they would be murdered, nor that on rising they would find the doors locked. Where is the noose? Where is the ambuscade? Where is the danger?

"But Lloyd-George points to Napoleon, who always wore the mask of the peace-angel when planning new conquests or when his subjects grew tired of war. But you can not compare Napoleon with the nation that kept peace from 1871 to 1914, while England, Russia, Italy, and France all ventured on wars of conquest. Moreover, after they have heard Germany's peace-conditions, the Entente Powers still have the right to reject them."

There seems little doubt that there is some disappointment in the Central Empire at the lack of cordiality with which the Teutonic advances have been received, and there is a certain tone of pessimism in some of the editorial comments. The Berlin *Kreuzzeitung* says:

"We have now learned that our enemies do not want peace, but war to the knife; so we must abandon all considerations and grasp all the means of war at our disposal."

The Vienna *Neue Freie Presse* is frankly regretful that negotiation can not, as yet, take the place of arms:

"England alleges that she is in the war to save Belgium. Is this impossible by peaceful means, or even difficult? Reparation, in the sense of reconstruction, is possible; in the sense of giving satisfaction it is not."

A neighbor in Vienna, the *Fremdenblatt*, accepts the inevitable with a certain belligerent grace by remarking:

"After Mr. Lloyd-George's speech the continuation of the world-war is inevitable. Great Britain does not want to end the war until her aim has been attained. This aim Mr. Lloyd-George designated by the dark word 'reparation.' He obviously demands reparation for the fact that the Central Powers dared defend themselves against world-enemies standing under England's command. Fate will be allowed to take its course, and the day will come when Mr. Lloyd-George, shudderingly, will recognize that England, by rejecting the peace-offer, has really stuck its head into a noose with the rope in our hands."

Mr. Lloyd-George was speaking for effect, says the *Kölnische*

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A BATTLE IN PROGRESS OVER THE SHELL-SCARRED GROUND.

This remarkable photograph, taken from a French battle-plane, gives a vivid idea of the intensity of shell-fire preceding an attack, the ground being pockmarked with shell-holes. In the upper part of the picture is the village of Soyecourt, recently captured by the French. Toward the village are shown the German troops flying before the French, who are hot after them. French soldiers are clearly visible running up the trenches and dodging from shell-hole to shell-hole. French bombs are exploding in German trenches and on the field near the village.

Zeitung, and his utterances must therefore be in some measure discounted:

"The language of the British Prime Minister must not be taken too seriously. We are taught this by some reflections on English peace-conclusions in the past, such as that in which she lost the United States, and the peace of Amiens in 1802. There is a limit where the blindest obstinacy finds itself confronted with the impossible, and this limit is being brought nearer and nearer by our submarines. Another possible contingency compelling England to make peace would be the secession of one of her Allies."

An unwonted mirth is found in the staid pages of the Berlin *Vossische Zeitung*, for the British Premier's statement—that peace is impossible till the aims of the Entente are accomplished—moves it to risibility:

"It is not only improbable, but impossible, that Russia shall take possession of Constantinople and the Dardanelles, nor will Italy ever succeed in incorporating southern Tyrol, Trieste, and Dalmatia. As far as Great Britain is concerned, she will never succeed in destroying German industry or sinking the German fleet. But it is probable that the German armies in France and Belgium will resist every attack, that Poland will never again fall under the Czar's tyranny, that Roumania will be retained as a valuable pledge in the hands of the Central Powers, according to whose desires certain border regulations in the Balkans may take place.

"It is inconceivable that the Entente statesmen should keep their eyes closed to these incontrovertible facts; that they can not see that there are advantages in negotiation which they can never hope to gain by continuing the war. They alone must be held responsible for all further bloodshed."

ENGLAND'S THREATENED FOOD—The undeniable fact that England depends on others for her food places her, say the German papers, at the mercy of the *U*-boats. Should submarine war be sharpened, we are told, England will soon be on the verge of starvation. Captain Persius develops this theme in the *Berliner Tageblatt* and says:

"Almost the whole production of the world outside Europe is at the service of our enemies, but does them no good, if, as a result of the shortage of freight-space, they can make no use of it. In Australia, for instance, there are stores of wheat which suffice for the Australian consumption for more than three years, but this great mass of wheat in the colonies is of no use to the mother country. . . . The main causes of the shortage of freight-space are the sinking of numerous merchant ships, the confiscation by the Government for military purposes of a great part of the mercantile marine, the reduced construction of new merchant ships owing to the heavy demands of the war-fleet, and the disappearance of enemy commercial fleets owing to the war, and of neutral merchant ships owing to losses due to the war—capture for carrying contraband, running upon mines, and so on. The help which England and her Allies obtained by the confiscation of German and Austrian ships in Italian, Portuguese, and Greek ports plays now no considerable part in view of the losses suffered."

Captain Persius foresees this result:

"We look to the future full of confidence in the efficiency of our submarine arm, which, one may with certainty expect, will constantly increase in strength. We hope that the shortage of tonnage already prevailing among our enemies can be brought up to the point at which it will be intolerable, and this will surely be of considerable importance for the military situation."

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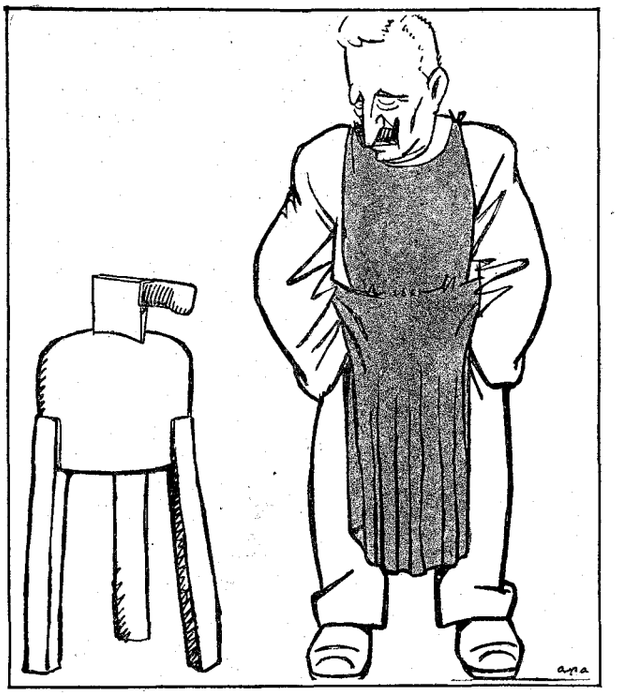
GERMANY'S NEED OF FAT

THE HUMAN MACHINE, like all others, runs upon its fuel, and to-day the lack of one vital fuel-element is said to be impairing the efficiency of Germany's conduct of the war. The serious shortage of all forms of fat in the Fatherland is bluntly emphasized by Field-Marshal von Hindenburg in a letter to the Imperial Chancellor in which that plain-spoken old fighter tells the authorities pointblank that fat has to be secured for the munition-workers or else Germany must look forward to a marked decrease in the output of urgently needed war-material. This letter of the Field-Marshal appeared first in one of the industrial organs of Westphalia, the *Bergisch-Märkische Zeitung*, whence it was copied into the *Kölnische Zeitung* and other prominent papers. In



THE FOOD CRISIS.

"Well, I can't eat the block, and the hatchet is too indigestible."
—*Iberia* (Barcelona).

addressing Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, the old warrior first emphasizes the important part the industrial workers are playing in the war:

"Your Excellency is aware of the huge task which our war-industries face to achieve a victorious outcome of the war. In connection with this work the solution of the labor problem will be the deciding factor. In fact, the question is not merely the numbers of the workers; it is, above all, their individual power of work through sufficient nourishment. The Department of Food Supplies of the War Office has paid most praiseworthy attention to the nutrition of the workers in the various war-industries. For this we should be grateful, but, nevertheless, the War Office can exert only a small influence on the carrying out of the regulations of food-supply; it is needful, besides, to have the unanimous and devoted cooperation of the agricultural authorities and of those under them, both administrative and municipal. It does not seem to me that it is sufficiently realized in official circles that the nutrition of the workers now means the 'to be, or not to be' of our nation and empire."

The Field-Marshal states that munition-workers are to-day in an undernourished condition because the usual supply of fats, both animal and vegetable, has been disorganized, which is due apparently, in part at least, to the British blockade. He proceeds:

"It is clearly impossible that our workers can continue indefinitely to be efficient in their labor if we are not successful in distributing an adequate ration of fat, a ration founded upon common-sense rules. It is reported from the coal-mines of the Ruhr district, from those of the Siegerland as well as from other industrial centers, that it is not yet possible to distribute a ration with an adequate proportion of fat. In the Siegerland, for many months, only an insufficient supply of fat has been available.

"It appears that in the purely agricultural circles of Germany and in the circles of those who control our farming products, the authorities are not sufficiently informed of these things. As regards the farmers themselves, the aim is not only the obvious one of increasing the production from the soil, but the no less important one that these products, and fat especially, should be voluntarily offered to the consumer. Experience shows that State compulsion accomplishes very little, but I promise results from a wide-spread, driving, well-organized propaganda by the leaders of our war-industries and munition-workers."

Calling for vigorous action on the part of the authorities, von Hindenburg concludes:

"All State control of consumption must fail unless intelligent, voluntary cooperation of all classes of the population of cities and country comes to our aid, and unless every German is penetrated with a profound sense that this cooperation is just as much a duty to the Fatherland as the sacrifice of life on the battle-fields of the front.

"I beg your Excellency to bring the gravity of the situation in the most impressive manner possible to the eyes of the Federal, administrative, and municipal authorities, and to call upon them to attend to the proper nourishment of all our workers in the munition-factories; to ask all the strong men of party, as leaders of the home army behind the plow and the reaper, to unite in a common effort to wake the *furor Teutonicus* in the home, among the peasants, the workmen, and the citizens."

CONSTANTINOPLE FOR RUSSIA

IF THE ALLIES WIN, the reward of Russia is to be the possession of Constantinople and the Straits. Speaking in the Duma on December 2, the new Russian Premier opened his heart to the assembled deputies. According to the Petrograd *Novoye Vremya*, Mr. Trepoff said:

"I can not refrain from touching upon a question which lies close to the heart of every Russian. For more than a thousand years Russia has stretched out southward toward a free outlet on an open sea—the keys of the Bosporus and Dardanelles; Oleg's shield over the gate of Constantinople—these have been the age-long dreams cherished in the hearts of the Russian people all through the different periods of its existence.

"Well, those aspirations are ready for realization.

"From the very commencement of the war, wishing to spare human lives, and acting in accord with our Allies, we did our utmost to restrain Turkey from a mad participation in the hostilities. France, Great Britain, and Russia made no effort to get Turkey to enter the war. They only urged her that in her own interests she should remain neutral. At the same time Turkey was given formal assurances and promises guaranteeing her, in exchange for neutrality, the integrity of her territory and her independence, and conferring upon her certain privileges and advantages. But these efforts were in vain, and, blinded by the deceptive promises of the Germans, Turkey attacked us surreptitiously, and thus sealed her doom."

With Turkey thus, by her own act, debarred from any further consideration as a European Power, said Mr. Trepoff, Russia prest her claims:

"The vital interests of Russia are as well understood by our loyal Allies as by ourselves, and that is why an agreement which we concluded in 1915 with Great Britain and France, and to which Italy has adhered, established in the most definitive fashion the right of Russia to the Straits and to Constantinople.

"The Russian people should know for what they are shedding their blood, and, in accord with our Allies, the announcement of this agreement is made to-day from this tribune. I repeat that absolute agreement on this point is firmly established among the Allies, and there is no doubt that after she has obtained sovereign possession of a free passage into the Mediterranean, Russia will grant freedom of navigation for the Roumanian flag, which now, not for the first time, floats in battle side by side with the flag of Russia."

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SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

CHARACTER IN HUMAN FACES

THE OLD SCIENCE OF PHYSIOGNOMY, developed long ago in France by Lavater, has generally been thrown on the lumber-heap by serious students. Tho no one would deny that a man's character and mode of life are reflected to a certain extent in his facial expression, most scientific men would probably consider it impossible to standardize or measure any such indications. Yet it is asserted by William Foretz Kemble, in an article on "Standardizing the Characteristics of Men," contributed to *Industrial Management* (formerly *The Engineering Magazine*) (New York, December) that facial characteristics are utilizable practically by those who deal with men. Mr. Kemble's article, which is one of a series, deals with the general laws that assist us in classifying all sorts of physical characteristics and recognizing the qualities that correspond to them. We have space here only for what he says about faces. To quote him:

"Facial control and lines will tell a large part of the story of mature people, but it is very difficult to lay down definite laws on the subject, and what we have to say will probably be subject to many exceptions, so that the reader must not arbitrarily accept it as the ultimate truth. The labor standardizer should be able to read faces as a preliminary to test work, for it will save much time and money to be able by this method to weed out the very evidently unfit before applying further tests to the more acceptable.

"First, as to face control: during waking hours the average person keeps the face constantly under certain muscular tensions which more or less reveal his character.

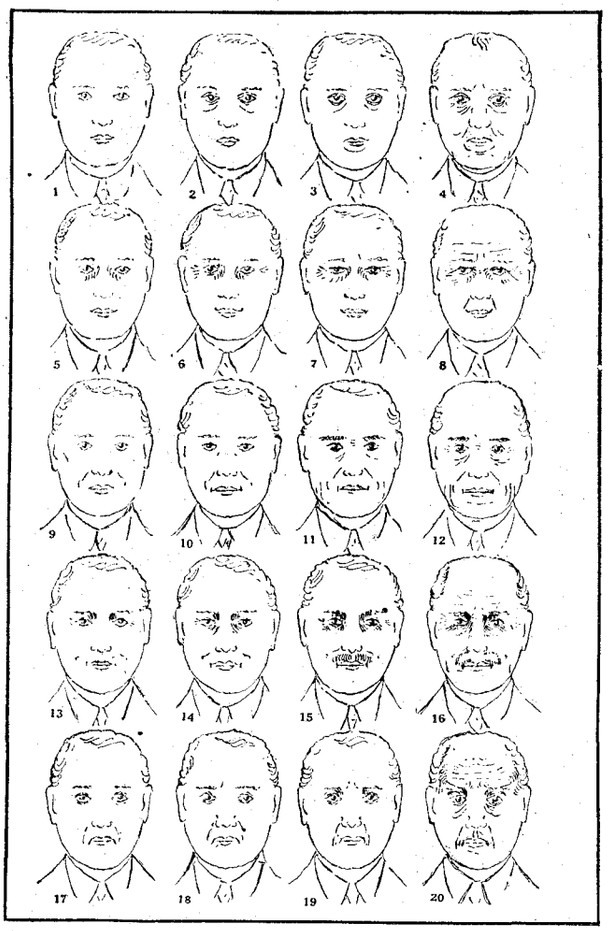
"When asleep these muscles relax, giving the inane expression which most of us have in that state. Very few of us could get jobs if we were sized up in our beds.

"These tensions in the face draw the mouth into certain fixt lines, hold the eyelids open at a definite width, draw the eyebrows more or less apart or together, and fix the cheek muscles in various positions. Sustained emotions or thoughts eventually give these muscular tensions a permanent set in our waking hours, and we relapse to the uncharted innocence of childhood only when we lose consciousness.

"These muscular adjustments are so delicate that it is almost impossible to describe them, but people are so constantly subject to our observations that most of us, through many unconscious records on our memory, come to know their meaning. Especially is this so when the emotions eventually leave definite lines in the countenance. We call this ability to read character in the countenance intuition, but it is really the cumulative records of our experience in dealing with people. . . . Most of our memories are so definite that we can use words of quality or dimensions to describe them, but there are a large number of memory phenomena, such as the above, which never assume clear enough shape for such description, and a certain amount of superstition has entered into our conception thereof. . . . . .

"Before we shall say anything further, let the reader look at the rows of faces to the extreme right of the groups and by intuition, if possible, decide what types of men they indicate and note their characteristics.

"Face No. 1 (page 13) is what the phrenologists and vocationalists would call the vital, well-nourished type of personality. . . . The changes from 1 to 4 indicate the easiest development for this type, provided it has an easy time financially. The lines under the eyes and lips are not so much creases in the face as bloating and fattening of the features, indicating self-indulgence and sporting proclivities. While this man does not let himself go completely, he probably drinks more than is good for him. Faces 5 to 8, inclusive, show an entirely different development. The lines running almost perpendicular to the inner part of the eye indicate thought; the upturned lips show good nature. The lines running from the outer ends of the eyes in 6 show kindliness and a sense of humor. The gradual closing of the eyes in 7 shows increasing thought, and in 8, with some age-lines added, we have the elderly, kindly, thoughtful, banker type of individual. Faces 9 to 12, inclusive, show still another possible development of the same young man. In 9 responsibility and determination have straightened out his mouth and set his lower cheek-muscles tensely to each side of the mouth. In 10 the dents on each side of the lips show increased firmness. In 11 the jaw has developed the muscular control of a bulldog, and some thought-lines come under the eyes. Face 12 shows the lengthening and aging of these lines and some slight kindliness each side of the eyes, and we have the elderly, strong, executive type of man, not so thoughtful as face 8, but showing greater responsibility in dealing possibly with the lower types of men, where the former has dealt with the higher. Faces 13 to 16 show the same development of determination, but not to such a dynamic extent, since the jowls do not become so strongly developed. This man has control of men, but more mentality as the thought-lines and deepening of his eyes indicate. He has planning ability besides executive force. . . . Face No. 17 begins early to droop around the mouth from pessimism or a bad temper. The little indentation above the nostrils in faces 18 and 19 show cynicism and sneering tendencies and the frown ill-humor. These all increase and age in 20. The lifting of the outer eyebrows and the creased forehead in this case show worry, and the lines under the eyes and mouth show indulgence rather than thought. The eyes remain wide open, showing that this



HOW ONE FACE MAY DEVELOP.

"The labor standardizer," says Mr. William Foretz Kemble, "should be able to read faces as a preliminary to test work, for it will save much time and money to be able by this method to weed out the very evidently unfit before applying further tests to the more acceptable."

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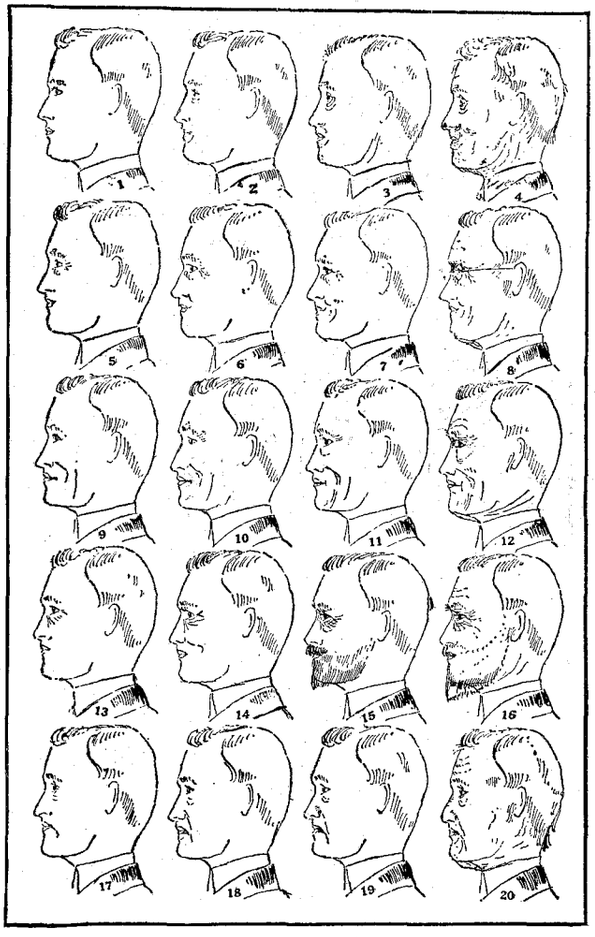
man is not a deep thinker. He develops into an irascible, pessimistic, self-indulgent, general nuisance.

"Face 1 (below) is the undeveloped, angular, pure American type. Face 2 shows bloating, self-indulgence lines under the eyes and lips. Face 3 shows increase in these lines and slight fattening of the lower nose, with a loss of self-control indicated by slightly unkempt hair and the need of a shave. Face 4 shows utter loss of any restraining influences and full devotion to impulses. The lips, nose, and eyes have swelled. The lines in the face are aimless, uncontrolled, and fatty, and the hair unkempt. The man has become a tramp or drunkard. Faces



ANOTHER STUDY IN FACIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The author confesses that even the best systems of judging men, however, have a high percentage of error.

5 to 8 show how this man goes through the corresponding development of face 8, page 13, only in this case the man becomes a kindly old professor. The differences were attained by the slighter depression of the eyes which comes with age, by a greater use of the eyes, as indicated by the glasses, and by the lines of control about the mouth developed by keeping the boys in order. Faces 9 to 12 show the same executive development in this type of man, as indicated by the corresponding faces on the other page, the only difference being a more pronounced bay-window under the eyes, which often is noticed in executives. Faces 13 to 17 show the development of this type into the professional type—doctors, engineers, architects, etc. . . . Faces 17 to 19 show the effect of pessimism and cynicism on this type of man. The linings are much the same as the corresponding numbers in the former figure. Since this type of man is not so well nourished as the other type, the same lines show greater age effects, seeming to indicate a quicker decay. No. 4 has let his senses run loose, while No. 20 has let his emotions run riot, both showing different kinds of human wrecks."

This interesting discussion of facial lines is certainly reasonable, but the trouble is, as Mr. Kemble himself confesses, that as soon as we have laid down rules for the linings in the face we see these lines in a face where our intuitions tell us that the rules are untrue. He is sure, however, that his findings are true in 50 plus cases. He goes on:

"This discussion is important, since many place absolute dependence on the ability to analyze character by the appearance. We believe such ability should be intuitive with, or acquired by, the labor standardizer; but it has its limitations. The first limitation is fallibility. The man with the highest power we have ever tested in this regard had a fallibility of 20.8 per cent., making the maximum average of 79.2 per cent. (after also making a calculation for the fallibility of the committee that tested him). The second limitation consists in the range of facial tests, since, after all, only a few of the human characteristics can be read in the face, and those only positively or negatively—not quantitatively. By this we mean that while we may be able, by looking into a man's face, to tell positively or negatively whether he has the intelligence to be a mathematician, we can not thus tell how good a mathematician he is; only a test of some problems will reveal his exact relative ability in rating with other men of his kind. . . . The third limitation consists, as Mr. Harrington Emerson says, in the characteristics of the job. We may be able by wonderful intuitions and training to size up the man, but this gives us few data as to whether he may be fitted for a certain job. This latter has to be analyzed by the law of extremes, or by a man of great analytical power who knows the job."

AN AWAKENED RUSSIA

A NATION owning one-seventh of the earth's land surface, suddenly cut off from its usual sources of supply by a great war, finds itself confronted with the problem of new markets. It has found them, and its purchases are gigantic; but it is anxious to prevent the recurrence of such a condition and is accordingly beginning to prepare for the development of its own natural resources. The result is, as reported by "D. E. J.," in *Machinery* (New York, November), that Russia has awakened from her long industrial lethargy. In the future she is likely to be a great commercial as well as agricultural nation. Her immense mineral deposits will be mined, great industrial plants will be built, railways will be multiplied. Fuel is relatively scarce, so that water-power will have to be developed and used. Says the writer:

"In natural resources Russia is perhaps one of the richest countries in the world. The Ural Mountains are said to contain about every known metal; while the Altai and Caucasian mountains, as well as other parts of the Empire, are veritable storehouses of minerals. Tho the metallurgical industry has been carried on with such indifference that at the beginning of the present century many blast-furnaces and factories were torn down to avoid payment of the *zemstvo* taxes, so great is the mineral wealth of the country that in 1911 Russia ranked first in the production of platinum; second in the production of petroleum, asbestos, and manganese ores; fifth in the production of gold; seventh in the production of copper and asphalt; and eighth in the production of iron. It produced nearly all of the world's supply of platinum and approximately one-fifth of the supply of petroleum. The iron ores from south Russia are said to be the finest in Europe, some of the ore analyzing 70 per cent. iron. The gold ores found in the Urals also supply much of the wolframite, osmium, tantalum, and iridium used in the manufacture of electric lamps.

"Several reasons have been given for the poor development of the nation's resources. Among the first are the sparsely settled condition of the country and the poor transportation systems. Owing to the marshy character of a large part of eastern Russia and the lack of road-building materials, good roads are almost unknown; in fact, much of the marketing is done when the ground is frozen and sleds can be used. Yet so extensive a waterways system was developed early in the last century that by means of canalized rivers and the 1,225 miles of artificial canals, the Baltic and Black Seas, and the Caspian, Baltic, and White Seas were connected. The Ob-Yenisei waterway system, in Siberia, is nearly 3,650 miles long. In proportion to its population and area the railway mileage of Russia is small. The first railroads were built very slowly and were located so as to augment the transportation systems in existence and not as competing lines, with the result that they were not placed in many cases where they aided in the development of the country. About two-thirds of the lines, and those most of the important ones, are owned by the Government.

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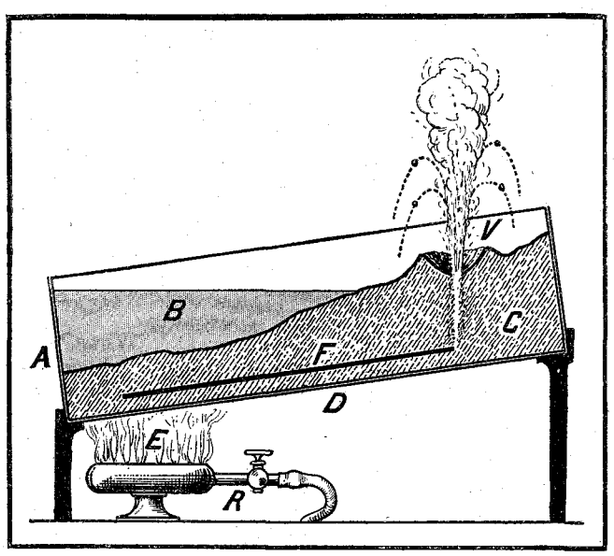
"Because most of the people follow agricultural pursuits, and also because of the inadequate systems of transportation, the buying and selling have been done at long intervals. This has caused the holding of fairs at which the people gathered in immense numbers. It has been estimated that 16,000 of these fairs are held annually, and that their sales exceed $500,000,000. Of course many of these are small and only of local interest, but some are of national importance and are known throughout the world."

The greatest factor in this tardy growth, the writer goes on to tell us, is now said to be German influence, which has dominated the Russian Government since Peter the Great. The Germans have secured the greater part of Russian trade largely through their willingness to adapt their methods to Russian conditions. In 1913 not only did Germany sell nearly $15,000,000 worth of machinery to Russia against the United States' $200,000, but the disproportion runs through all her trade, and German firms even sold to Russia two and one-half times as much American machinery and tools as was imported from us direct. We read further:

"The true reason for the slow growth of Russia seems to have been a lack of fuel and of capital. While the country has many large coal deposits, some of it is of an inferior quality and much that is of good quality has been inaccessible. Railroads are being built to these deposits, so that it is thought the fuel-supply will be sufficient for a long time to come. Plans are being made for the conservation of this supply by making as wide a use as possible of the water-power, of which there is an abundant supply.

"The Russian markets are increasing in size and importance and are demanding better articles than two years ago. During the war several ports have been developed and new ones have been built, necessitating the construction of new railroads, some through territory that heretofore has been inaccessible. Existing roads have also been extended and in some cases rebuilt, and with the increase in the manufacturing plants of all kinds the people have more ready money than ever before. Wages have been increased in some cases nearly 100 per cent., and in consequence the people are adopting a higher plane of living. Factories of many kinds are being planned and built, some under the direct supervision of American, English, Swedish, and other engineers. The choice of these men, who will largely determine the equipment that will be adopted, is often dependent on the source of the capital furnished for the factory.

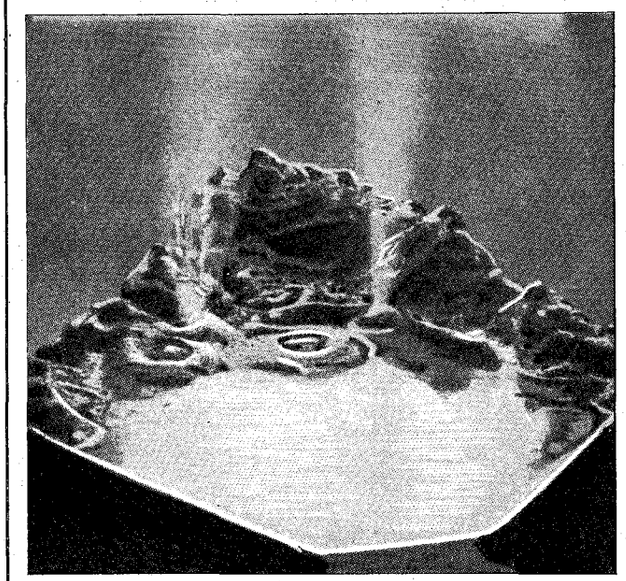
"One mistake that is being made in the published descriptions of the Russian conditions is to speak of the changes that are taking place as 'rapid.' Nothing with which the people of Russia have to do is rapid—quite the reverse. The introduction of modern methods of manufacture, the use of labor-saving machinery, the adoption of comforts such as we have in America, and a voice in their own Government will all be matters of education, and they will be slow; but they are all coming."



CROSS-SECTION OF THE "EXPERIMENTAL VOLCANO."

ARTIFICIAL VOLCANOES

WHILE FRENCHMEN on the Western front are busy counterfeiting the phenomena of volcanism—with bombs, choking clouds of gas, subterranean and submarine explosions—a countryman of theirs, Émile Belot, has succeeded in imitating nature still more exactly by means of a single agency—steam. That the activity of volcanoes is primarily due to steam from heated sea-water has long been believed by many geologists, tho it can not be said to be so universally accepted as to bear the stamp of orthodoxy. But Belot thinks that he has gone far toward silencing all objection by the exactitude with which he reproduces volcanic action on a small scale. Under the heading of "Experimental Volcanism," he writes thus in *La Nature* (Paris, October 28):



ARTIFICIAL VOLCANIC PHENOMENA.

Belot's volcano, showing a crater-lake in the middle; eruption in an early stage at the right, in a later stage at the left, and a dried crater in the left foreground.

"In a shallow basin about two feet square, we place a wet mixture of sand and clay in such fashion that the side *B* represents the sea and *C* the continent. The bottom *D* is inclined away from the continent. We heat the lower part of the slope as uniformly as possible. . . . Because of the metallic conductibility of the bottom we shall have practically an isothermal surface *D*. At the end of ten minutes or so volcanic phenomena begin to show at *V* in the form of fumaroles escaping from a volcanic chimney, the material thrown out accumulating to form a crater. The volcano *V* is always near the top of the slope, and we have the paradox of a surface *V* in ebullition while the 'sea' is completely cool at *B*, just over the heat.

"In nature it often happens that impermeable layers alternate with permeable ones. We may imitate this effect by placing a sheet of slate *F* at a little distance from the bottom *D;* thus several volcanoes may be produced, in line with the upper edge of the slate. The volcanic action may then appear very far from the source of heat *R*. We thus realize how linear groups of volcanoes form in nature, and why some volcanoes are found at considerable distances from the sea.

"The position and number of the slates may be varied; the volcanic action is always concentrated near the top of the slope. It may be seen that the submarine vapors concentrate or disperse as the impermeable surfaces have the form of a right or an inverted cone. Hence the following law: volcanism is proportional to the steepness of the slopes and to their convexity toward the sea. This explains why islands in the open sea are almost always volcanic and why the Atlantic coasts, being much less steep than the Pacific, are not volcanic."

Mr. Belot imitates tidal waves by placing his slate so that it touches the bottom of the basin at the upper edge, forcing the

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steam to act on the "sea" at the lower edge. He has produced craters several inches across, which fill with water and form "crater-lakes" when the heat is removed. He produces "volcanic bombs" of mud, like those formed from lava in real volcanoes, and he has even noticed a phenomenon resembling the "blazing cloud" from Mont Pelée that destroyed St. Pierre, when the steam-column from his artificial crater sweeps the surface obliquely instead of ascending. By covering the whole surface with water he has a submarine volcano, which throws up islands like those off the Alaskan coast. By saturating his water with salt he gets other familiar volcanic phenomena. In fact,

"All who have seen the artificial volcano or the films that Mr. Gaumont, with his generous devotion to science, has made of them, are convinced that the sea is in submarine connection with volcanoes and that the cause that directs the internal vapors of the submarine fissures toward the coast is simply the inclination of the isothermal surfaces."

FRENCH EMANCIPATION FROM GERMAN CHEMISTS

ARE WE TO REMAIN DEPENDENT on Germany for the products of commercial chemistry? When the war is over, shall we give up our feeble attempts to fend for ourselves in this field? One would think so, to read the pæans of thanksgiving that arise whenever the *Deutschland* arrives with her small drop in the bucket of our chemical necessities. Whatever we may do about it, however, it is certain that the Entente Powers are trying hard to free themselves from the industrial as well as from the military *Octopus Teutonicus*. Their economists and scientists in the rear of the trenches are effectively working hand in hand with Nivelle, Haig, and Brussiloff. Prof. Alphonse Mailhe, of the University of Toulouse, in the *Revue Générale des Sciences* (Paris), devotes an illuminating essay to the industrial future of organic chemistry in France. The present state of certain of her chemical industries is by no means to be despised. No country, Professor Mailhe assures us, can compete with her in the fabrication of chemical fertilizer—she produces annually more than 1,000,000 tons of sulfuric acid, while her soda quota exceeds 300,000 tons. In the organic domain, however, she is, like us, inferior to Germany, altho Professor Mailhe assures us that the greater part of the world's chemical discoveries are of French origin. He says:

"Our progress in electrochemistry enabled us to lower the price of aluminum from $113 a pound in 1855 to $1.82 in 1890 and to 34 cents in 1898. The decline in the price of vanilin is still more remarkable: in 1876 a pound cost nearly $500; it could be bought in 1908 for $5.

"We were the pioneers in dyestuffs: anilin red, fuchsin, diphenylamin, 'bleu de Lyon,' 'violet de Paris,' are French discoveries. The same is true of the perfume industry. . . . The principal cause, according to my views, of that German 'preponderance which had almost reached a point where the whole industrial world was becoming dependent upon the Teutonic output, must be looked for in the antagonism among us,' between the partizans of the atomic theory and its opponents. While Wuertz and Gerhard were vainly making desperate efforts to introduce the teaching of this theory into our schools, it was enthusiastically accepted beyond the Rhine. The Germans, with their tenacity and method, took full advantage of the new theory, and realized marvelous results in the field of dyestuffs. They were not afraid of experimenting with new compounds. Who can help admiring the indomitable energy with which the *Badische Anilin* conducted the experiments leading to the manufacture of sulfuric anhydrid and synthetic indigo? The former entailed an effort of five years and an expenditure of nearly $1,250,000; the indigo experiments lasted fully ten years and cost nearly $5,000,000. Our chemical companies, with their scant capital, could not think of experimentation on so vast a scale. Germany was aided in her industrial ascent by the thousands of young and able chemists which her universities, polytechnic academies, and special schools turned out yearly. Léon Vignon, in a recent report, stated that France had only seven chemists and England six to Germany's two hundred and fifty. Some of the German dyestuff-factories employ from one hundred to two hundred chemical experts! Under these circumstances some of our fellow citizens and our friends in foreign countries view with dismal forebodings our prospects of damming the Teutonic torrent in the triple field of dyestuffs, perfumes, and pharmaceutical products."

Taking up these three classes of substances one by one, Professor Mailhe shows that the Germans have not annihilated French industry in any of them. France is still struggling, and the chemical industries that remain are strong and were once preponderant. They may become so again. He tries to tell how in his concluding paragraphs, which we give as follows:

"We need five things to succeed: abundant raw material, sufficient capital, the necessary number of trained chemists, the protection of the law, and, finally, a first-rate commercial organization.

"We have the necessary coal for an annual production of 2,000 tons of pure anthracene, and thousands of factories now busy with the manufacture of war-material will, let us hope, soon be ready for more profitable occupations. Our capitalists ought certainly not to hesitate to invest their money when they consider that the *Badische Anilin* paid its stockholders in each of the last ten years a dividend of 24 to 25 per cent. The owners of our factories should grasp very quickly the wisdom of their German confrère who, when reproached by a friend with the great number of his spectacled scientists, replied with a smile: 'What do I care if ninety-nine out of one hundred produce nothing if but one earns for us an annual profit of 200,000 marks!' At the end of this war the fateful treaty of Frankfort imposed upon us in 1871, which forced us to treat our arch-enemy as one of our 'most-favored' nations, will be replaced by a high protective tariff; and a new patent law will safeguard French genius against unscrupulous exploitation by foreigners. As for the last requirement, a French chemical trust, covering all France and as solidly bound together as the German organizations, will be equal to it. We can produce as smart traveling salesmen as they, we can print as beautiful catalogs and produce as learned a chemical literature as our neighbors. In brief, we have all the elements necessary for a rejuvenation of French chemical industry."

OZONE FOR VENTILATION

IN POPULAR PARLANCE the word "ozone" is often used synonymously with "fresh air"; so that the use of ozone for purifying the air of buildings appeals to every one. Ozone, however, is a very definite chemical substance, a form of oxygen, with easily detected properties, including a strong, pungent smell and an irritating effect on the respiratory passages. It is stated by Dr. Felicia Robbins in *The Medical Review of Reviews* (New York) that the success of ozone-installations in ventilating-systems is due not so much to its chemical effect in eliminating impurities from the air as to the fact that its own pungent smell hides their objectionable odors. As to the direct effect of ozone on the health, she says, it is now generally admitted that this must be infinitesimal, as the ozone never comes into direct contact with the blood, being detained by the organic matter in the upper air-passages. Says Dr. Robbins:

"In discussing the influence of ozone in ventilation, Leonard Hill and Martin Flack arrive at the conclusion that its greatest usefulness lies in its altering effect upon the uniformity of the atmosphere, and the resulting stimulation of the cutaneous and olfactory nerves, as well as the respiratory system. 'There is no evidence that ozone reaches the blood or that it has any other influence on the body.'

"Ozone is altogether powerless to improve the heat and moisture of waste air, which can only be remedied by efficient ventilation, through which the odoriferous substances are removed at the same time. Moist air and dry air vary in their behavior to ozone, especially in regard to its practical utilization. Air that has become contaminated through the sojourn of many people has also become moist; meanwhile, the irritative properties of the ozone are not so evident in moist air, so that larger quantities of the gas may be added than when the air is dry,

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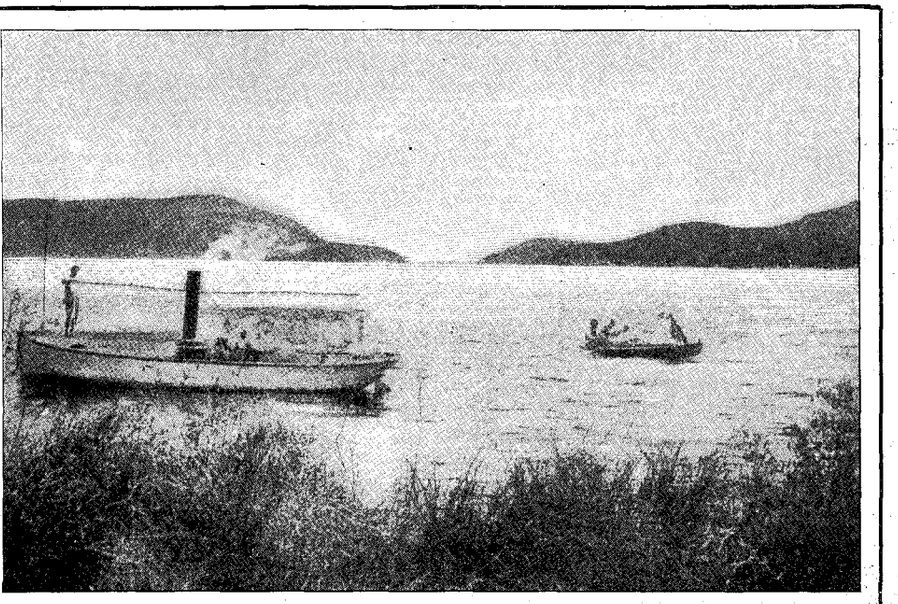
with the result that the bad odors are hidden from those who enter such a room. The greater the moisture content of the air, the greater will be the ozone toleration of the inmates. Under these conditions, however, moist air is practically identical with bad air, and for this reason air-ozonization is not desirable from the hygienic point of view because it tends to interfere with the appreciation and renewal of the air precisely when this is most necessary.

"The production of ozone has now become very cheap by means of relatively simple apparatus. The first actual ozone apparatus installed in a large air-duct, used wholly to convey fresh air to various rooms in a large building, was the ozone-generator of the National Air Filter Company in the Chicago Public Library, where the air-supply had been objectionable, and no less than 10,000 cubic feet of air per minute had to be ozonized. The outcome of the test, which began on the first of August, 1910, was highly satisfactory, as the apparatus was found to provide for complete deodorizing of the main reading-room, injecting absolutely fresh, sterilized air at all times, reducing the humidity during oppressive summer days, disinfecting all books, periodicals, etc., in general use. . . . . .

"Efficient ventilation should functionate satisfactorily without ozone. When this is needed, the ventilation is imperfect, for air-ozonization is nothing but an emergency procedure for the concealment of odors which the ventilation alone has failed to remove.

"Ozonization is not identical with purification of the air. In a general way, ozone should be employed, if at all, only in low concentration in combination with fresh-air ventilation."



A LAKE DISTRUSTED BY THE SUPERSTITIOUS HINDUS IT WILL BENEFIT.

A MAMMOTH ARTIFICIAL LAKE

A REMARKABLE ENGINEERING FEAT was recently accomplished in southern India when the mammoth artificial lake of Marikanave was completed in Mysore—an Indian state twice as large as Maryland, ruled by an enlightened and progressive maharaja. It is eighteen miles long and has an area of thirty square miles. The dam thrown across the gorge—240 feet wide—to impound water that erstwhile ran to waste and is now being utilized for irrigating land that would be otherwise parched and barren, is 1,330 feet long, 162 feet high, and 15 feet thick. A weir 470 feet long has been built to discharge excess water, which, during the monsoon, is heavy. The work was initiated and finished by Indian engineers, and is a monument to their engineering skill, as it is a credit to the government of his Highness the Maharaja, who furnished the money for it. The object for which the lake has been constructed is thus described in an interesting account that appears in *The Modern Review* (Calcutta):

"The chief object of the scheme is to irrigate the land round about the town of Hiriyur, in the Chitaldrug District—a tract of land which, compared with other parts of the state, is barren. The annual rainfall is only fifteen inches, and in poor years as little as six or seven. The lake would thus prevent a huge amount of water running to waste and provide an extensive area of land with a regular supply, which would thus protect the people during the frequent periods of local scarcity."

It appears, however, that the work has not been completed without mishaps:

"In four months after the operations were commenced the work received a rude check, for cholera broke out, a most serious matter among a community of over five thousand persons crowded together in huts. Drastic measures were taken. The sick were isolated; pure water was provided and the people forbidden to drink of the contaminated stream which was the cause of the trouble; huts were destroyed and wells disinfected; in all, about four hundred people died. Some four thousand work-people, who had been brought to the place as the result of hard work, decamped, taking with them some 2,000 rupees ($667) as advances. This was ultimately recovered. After this the place was free and no pains were spared by the authorities to protect the large number of coolies employed. Before they had completed the dam, a heavy flood came, covered the walls and filled the place in which they were working with water. The water and sand were removed and the work of constructing the dam was continued, with little interruption, till the completion. The question of the nature of the stone to be used was decided by searching experiments. It was found that hematite quartzite, which could be obtained at comparatively little expense from the surrounding hills, would serve the purpose admirably. Small stones were used, varying from one-half to eight cubic feet. At first trolley-lines were brought into service, but later a cheaper method—by 'nowgunnies,' or professional stone-lifters—was in vogue, and answered very well. The work continued steadily for several years and the channels for conveying the water were begun, but scarcity of funds necessitated a delay in the work. It was not till ten years had elapsed that the dam was finished."

The writer gives the following details of the completed enterprise:

"The sluices for the regulation of the water are known as Stoney's patent gates. Each vent has two gates and is capable of discharging over 1,000 cubic feet per second, under a head of six feet. Tho each gate weighs almost six tons, only four men are required to lift them by means of powerful winches. The water on passing through the sluices is carried back into the river below, and later is caught up and diverted along two large irrigation channels. Its flow is so arranged that when power is needed a considerable fall of water is available. . . . . .

"The total cost of the project was forty-five lakhs of rupees ($1,500,000). While it was realized from the outset that the scheme was protective rather than remunerative, it is believed that it will ultimately pay at least 3 per cent. on the outlay. If the power can be used for the cotton and other industries which may develop here, this rate will be considerably increased."

The people for whose benefit this mammoth lake has been constructed are very superstitious and expect that evil will come out of it. To quote the writer:

"At the foot of the dam is a small temple, dedicated to the Mari goddess. The inhabitants of the district say that when she discovers how she has been insulted she will burst the dam, and the water, which will rise to the height of the *stambha* (pinnacle) of the temple of Hiriyur, will be swallowed by the Basava (a god), on the top."

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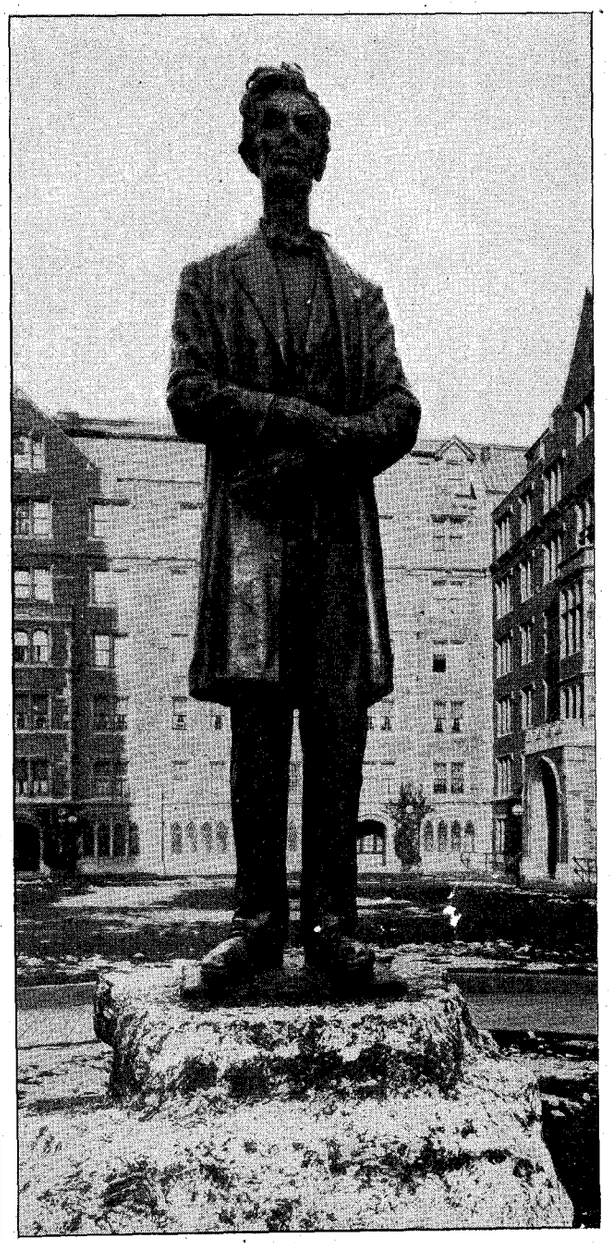
LETTERS - AND - ART

BARNARD'S "LINCOLN"

IN THE SUGGESTED REPUDIATION of the classics in Germany, treated last week in THE LITERARY DIGEST, the Prussian Minister of Education is quoted as recommending that history be taught backward—"From Sedan over Königgrätz, Solferino, and Sebastopol to Waterloo, and so on to the creation of the world." Elsewhere, too, the classics are asked to step aside in favor of the more immediate interests of to-day. A prominent Ohio jurist is reported by the St. Louis *Globe Democrat* as saying that a year's study in colleges of the life and writings of Lincoln would be "better worth the time than giving it to the campaigns of Cæsar, the utterances of Roman orators, and the poetry of Vergil." That Lincoln is becoming more than a merely American classic should be noted in the fact that he has since the war began been almost more quoted than any other among English-speaking peoples. He was found by Premier Lloyd-George to have stated better than any other the purposes which actuate the Entente Allies: "We accepted the war for an object, a worthy object. The war will end when that object is attained. Under God I hope it will never end until that time." On the other hand, *The Globe Democrat* finds that he also uttered words "applicable to the world-situation now," such as, "Fervently do we pray that this mighty scourge of war shall presently pass away."



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"LINCOLN" FOR CINCINNATI.

After searching long for a model for this statue, the sculptor, George Gray Barnard, found a man with Lincoln's physique in Kentucky, who admitted having been a rail-splitter.

By a coincidence a new presentment of Lincoln in bronze has just been completed by the sculptor, George Gray Barnard. This statue has been commissioned by Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Taft for the city of Cincinnati, and now that it has come to public view in New York, and people are somewhat startled at the stark realism of the sculptor's work, Mr. Barnard has printed in *The Evening Sun* (New York) the "sculptor's view" of his subject. "An imaginary Lincoln," he says, "is an insult to the American people, a thwarting of democracy." Further:

"No imitation tool of any artist's conception, but the tool God and Lincoln made—Lincoln's self—must be shown. I found the many photographs retouched so that all form had been obliterated. This fact I have never seen in print. The eyes and mouth carry a message, but the rest was stippled over, to prettify this work of God, by the photographers of the time. Nearing election, they feared his ugly lines might lose him the Presidency. So the lines were softened down, softened in cloudy shades of nothingness—this man, made like the oak-trees and granite rocks. To most, the life-mask is a dead thing; to the artist, life's architecture.

"We and future ages have this life-mask to fathom, to interpret, to translate. Art is the science that bridges 'tween nature and man. Sculpture being a science to interpret living forms, hidden secrets of nature are revealed by it. Lincoln's life-mask is the most wonderful face left to us, a face utterly opposed to those of the Emperors of Rome or a Napoleon. They, with the record of a dominating will, self-assertive over others; Lincoln's, commanding self for the sake of others, a spiritual will based on reason. His powerful chin is flanked on either side by powerful construction reaching like steps of a pyramid from chin to ear, eye and brain, as if his forces took birth in thought within, conceived in architecture without, building to the furthermost limits of his face, to the fruits of toil in his wondrous hands—hands cast from life at the time of the mask by Douglas Volk.

"For one hundred days I sought the secret of this face in the marvelous constructive work of God. Here is no line, no form, to interpret lightly, to evade or cover. Every atom of its surface belongs to some individual form, melting into a larger form and again into the form of the whole. The mystery of this whole form nature alone knows—man will never fathom it, but at least he should not bring to this problem forms of his own making.

"Nothing is easier than to have a molder for five dollars push clay into the mold of Lincoln's face and give it to one ready to open the eyes and stick on hair, smoothing the surfaces and calling out, 'Lincoln.' But art's virtue is to reveal, not to obscure. It is a power to make plain hidden things. Art is not nature, the mask of Lincoln not sculpture. The mask controls its secrets, Lincoln's life revealed them, as the sculptor must reveal the power and purpose of this wondrous mask."

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Mr. Barnard recalls that Lincoln, at seven years of age, helped to make the coffin and dig the grave of his mother. "And such a mother as Lincoln must have had made greater his agony, left a memory so vital that through life this giant physically and mentally 'mothered' his neighbors, his State, his country." The feminine in Lincoln is analyzed thus:

"The left side of Lincoln's face is the motherhood side, the right side man's. Beneath the left eye two mountains lie; from the valley between soft light flows a gentle stream; it bursts upon a circular muscular hill in form like a petrified tear through sadness and joy placed there. Then all flow together, turning into a smile at his lips, like a stream through a dark valley of shadows coming to its own into the sunshine.

"People say who saw: 'Lincoln often looked the Christ.' This face is infinitely nearer an expression of our Christ character than all the conventional pictures of the 'Son of God.' That symbolic head, with its long hair parted in the middle and features that never lived, is the creation of artists, Lincoln's face the triumph of God through man, and of man through God. One, fancy; the other, truth at labor. Lincoln, the song of democracy written by God. His face, the temple of his manhood, we have with us in the life-mask.

"The Olympian Zeus in its remoteness from the life of the people, the life that must be lived, is the antithesis of Lincoln's. In the latter all self-consciousness is effaced, there is no lurking hint that the spirit behind and within was disturbed by the temple it dwelt in. All its lines lead away from self-center. As I wrought at this face façade I was conscious of being gradually drawn back of the face and forever onward. Thought born within this face sprang outward in every direction, in its flight gentle, unending, toward the truth of things, for the truth of things, truth at labor.

"Out of the study of Lincoln's life-mask grew the entire poise of his figure. He must have stood as the Republic should stand, strong, simple, carrying its weight unconsciously, without pride in rank or culture. He is clothed with cloth worn, the history of labor. The records of labor in Lincoln's clothes are the wings of his victory. The 'Winged Victory' of Samothrace was an allegory of what Lincoln lived. His wings were acts, his fields of flight the hearts of men, their laughter, their life. Tradition is he stood 'bent at the knees.' This is not true. Worn, baggy trousers, forgotten, unthought of, honored their history."

Mr. Barnard's desire to tell the truth about Lincoln's form led him to search through two years for a model that should approximate the man he must have been. The story of the man, when found, is this:

"I traveled through the States, North and South, East and West. I advertised and went personally to look at many men. At last, in Louisville, Ky., after a great number had come to me, I found the one I wanted. He was six feet four and one-half inches, and realized as nearly as any other being conceivably could all that we know of Lincoln's appearance. I asked him about himself and he gave this curious account:

"'I was born on a farm only fifteen miles from where Lincoln was born. My father, my father's father, and his father were all born there.'

"A study of this man's body showed it to be in harmony with the body of Lincoln. The Greeks had nothing like that. It was a genuine product of American soil, as typical in its way as the Indians. The legs were long, and he had a back that seemed to bend without causing a corresponding cavity in front. I spoke of this to him and he said:

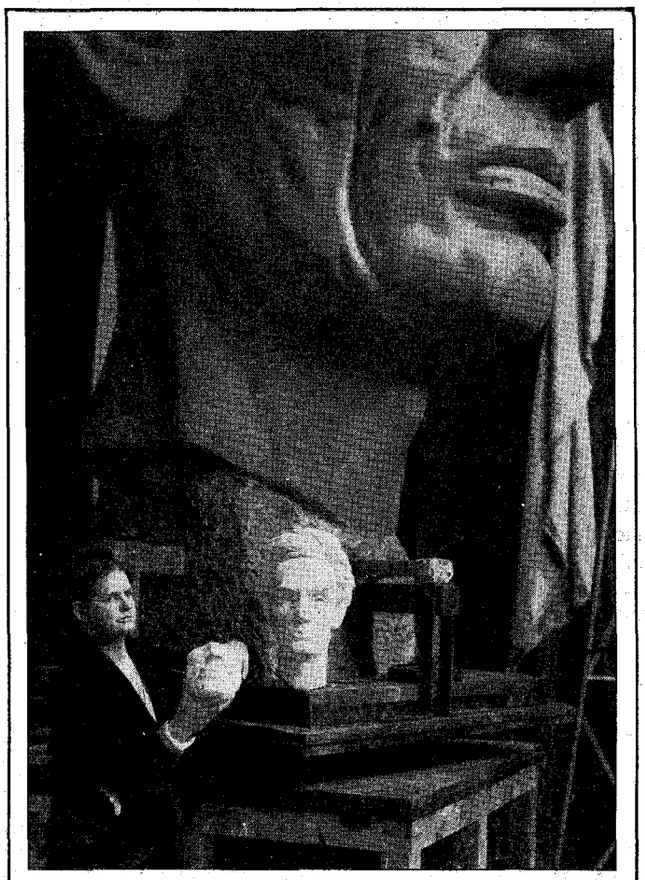
"'I have been splitting rails all my life.' He was about forty years old. That was the natural explanation of his over-developed back and shoulder muscles. Lincoln had gone through the same exercise and the same result was noted in his form. He was probably the most powerful physical being known to the frontier life.

"I have seen the models of Europe—men of Greece and Italy—symmetrical and beautiful in a classic way; but nothing ever appealed to me like the form of this Kentuckian. It affected the spirit like the passing of a storm through the sky. I am working now on a head that I hope will enable me to carry out this feeling, a head fifteen feet in height. Lincoln is the unveiling of the Sphinx. That ancient figure out on the desert sand meant slavery, mental, moral, and physical. The men of that day were bound in their environment; they saw no end to the problem of life.

"Lincoln stands for clearness, for knowledge. He deals simply with the facts of life, helps his neighbors in their homely tasks, laughs with them. There is mystery in him, but it is the mystery of the spirit brought down and put to the service of men."

EXPLAINING AMERICA TO ENGLAND

MUTUAL ACQUAINTANCE is the future safeguard for peace, particularly between our country and Europe. President Wilson practically said so in these recent words: "The nations of the world must unite in joint guaranties that whatever is done that is likely to disturb the whole world's life must first be tested in the court of the whole world's opinion before it is attempted." The fact that these words were thrown on the screens of those theaters which exhibit war-pictures made a news item for English papers because of "its fantastic humor." But a writer in *The Athenæum* (London) uses it as a text for his recommendation that Europe inform itself of that America which is not comprised within the Atlantic seaboard, and which is to a large extent "still pioneer in spiritual life." Tho its people came from Europe more recently than those of the East, yet their unawareness of Europe is profound. These truths and their accompanying implications are set forth by an American, Gilbert Vivian Seldes, for the *Athenæum's* readers, who may be taken as Britain's most conservative element. He tells them that America is a highly "industrialized" country, with its commerce done in the spirit of the frontier. "Literary criticism in Europe," says Seldes, "is still more right in taking Walt Whitman as the great prophet of America, in appreciating the open airs of Mark Twain's 'Life on the Mississippi,' than in blaming a



MR. BARNARD WITH HIS "LINCOLNS."

The sculptor, with his original plaster model, beside a study in heroic size of the head of Lincoln made in preparation for the Cincinnati statue.

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crude and hearty civilization for its neglect of such an exotic as Henry James or as Edgar Allan Poe." We read on:

"That the populations of Europe which come to the United States are not automatically added to the Declaration of Independence and made Americans is a circumstance which Europe knew better than America, one which startled the latter wofully only two years ago. They remain European, but for a variety of reasons they do not make the United States European, they do not resist the pioneer influence. England and France, if they seek alliance with the United States, will not forget to consider the German-American; Germany will remember, for other reasons, perhaps, the Russian, the Russian Jew, and the Pole. But no mistake could be more grievous than to assign to any foreign-born element that dominant power which must, in spite of all reservations, be given to the American. Of him it must be recalled that, since he is a pioneer, contact is precious to him, but it is certain to be spasmodic, and can never be wholly indispensable. In the States that very contact has ministered to isolation, for the country is unequally developed, and when the need of culture becomes great in the Southwest, there is the Northeast to supply it with all the graces of mid-century transcendentalism. Materially, the development of the country is slowly approaching a level."

If a foreigner had made these generalizations, Mr. Seldes declares, he would have cried out against their recklessness. But, "as a somewhat anxious democrat who sees salvation for his country only in European entanglements," he lets them stand with these reservations:

"There are millions of Americans who do know of Europe, and know its literature, perhaps have some feeling for its traditions. The finer minds establish and continue contacts. There is even the small group which accepts nothing which is not European in manners, morals, or the arts. It is quite possible that the general impression of America prevalent in the south of France, let us say, is no more wrong than the impression of Holland obtaining in the State of Nevada. But it is, in fine, not so much a photograph or a picture of the United States that is wanted as a poster, and the strokes in a poster may be bold if the colors are true. And in the spectrum of American life there is no color which may be truthfully called the sense of Europe. To the American, Europe is something beyond his life; with its wars and its alliances he has literally nothing in the world to do, and that peculiar sense of a flowing and continuous intimacy which distinguished Europeans three years ago is not the least of the things which he does not understand. There has never been any reason for him to understand. In an elementary geography he has read that 'the French are a gay and frivolous people, much given to dancing and light wines,' and he has been satisfied, lo these many years.

"It is this America, and not the small America of international trade or international thought, which will give meaning to an alliance in the future, and it is, therefore, with the emotional risings and fallings of this America since the war began that we must be concerned. The story has been told of the New England farmer who, when he was told that all Europe was at war, leaned on his rake, squinted at the setting sun, and remarked that they had a fine day for it. But such things apart, it was only for the few that the Battle of the Marne became at once the most serious and the most glorious moment of secular history. It was only by them that the meanings of the war and of its terrible words were dimly apprehended. For America the war is divided into two periods—from the beginning to the *Lusitania*, and from that day to this."

It is not known, declares this writer, and it would not be understood if known, "how little catastrophic the war has been for America." Reviewing the past, he continues:

"In the early months one can discern faint glimmerings of the sense of tragedy, but except the soul be active there can be no real tragedy, and the war has remained for America a great melodramatic spectacle in which only the ingenuities of hero and villain (as to whom they have made up their minds) brought out the hisses or cheers of the gallery. The thrill of adventure must have been felt. That the sword had been drawn again and shone in the dreadful sun, that men were fighting as they had always fought, was not unnoticed even by the inexpressive and the indifferent. But the immediate business of America became too oppressing; her garden had, after all, to be cultivated. There followed the books, in which she took a slight interest. There followed the crimes of Germany, which settled forever her adherence in the case. She fell, no less than the belligerent world, into the efficiency-worship which will be the most grievous peril after the war. For months her reaction to the war was in the slang phrase, expressive of admiration, 'You got to hand it to them Dutchmen' (American ordinary for German).

"So far the war had affected the Eastern coast, with which we must be cautious and short. Then the *Lusitania*. It was then that the shadow of war fell across the far plains of the Middle West, and a new spirit began to wake in America. Frightened before by the immensity and the dread of the conflict, she had insisted upon a neutrality she hardly felt, for that neutrality must have been active and energetic, and was not. The reiterated expression of aloofness from the causes and the consequences of the war had foundation, but was inspired not by fact, but by a furious intention not to be involved in an adventure for which the country properly felt itself inadequate. Incompetence as well as indifference made America 'fed up' with war-stories long before her time, and it was the slowly contracting circle in which she could move with safety after the *Lusitania* was sunk that brought her to a new consciousness."

A PEOPLE WITHOUT CONVERSATION

THAT COMIC TERROR, the newspaper interview, has been evolved by a nation "without conversation." This is the ironic situation among ourselves pointed out by a writer in *The Dial* (Chicago), signing himself Rene Kelly. "Mere questions and answers never did make conversation," Mr. Kelly observes, going on to quote Dr. Johnson to the effect that "questioning is not a mode of conversation among gentlemen." But conversation such as Dr. Johnson would have approved would be dismissed as the affectation of highbrows, this censor thinks. "Bring together a group of college men, graduates of the same institution but not close friends these, and what do they talk about?" we are asked. And the reply is furnished to hand: "The same things as the tired business man of theatrical disrepute: Sport or women, business or politics in the littlest possible sense of the word." For—

"They share no intellectual interests—unless, perchance, they happen to be victims of the same profession, in which case their common interest lies in the law, or in medicine, or some such fascination. With the extension of the elective system at American colleges, there has come into being a generation of college-graduates who are as likely as not to be equally ignorant of the classics and of mathematics beyond algebra and plane geometry; who have little or no concept of the rudiments of any science—but who have, it may be, concentrated upon some embryonic subject, like the 'science' of economics: a branch described by highbrows as of dubious cultural value and profanely mentioned by such lowbrows as the business men who earn their own livings as being of equally negative practical worth to any one except future teachers of the same 'science' in some quite unpractical university."

The cause of Mr. Kelly's "somewhat fulminant vaporings" is charged up to President Lowell, of Harvard, who said:

" 'Culture . . . does not mean the possession of a body of knowledge common to all educated men, for there is no such thing to-day. It denotes rather an attitude of mind than a specific amount of information. It implies enjoyment of things that the world has agreed are beautiful; interest in the knowledge that mankind has found valuable; comprehension of the principles that the race has accepted as true.'

"Part of this is truism and the rest of it—but no, I must not use that word here. 'A country without conversation,' was a philosopher's word-picture of America, painted for Rupert Brooke when that fiery young poet set out on his world-travels, something more than two years since. And that is a pretty comprehensive damnation of us and our civilization, if we accept Samuel Johnson's dictum that 'The ends of education are three: to develop the moral nature, to train the judgment, and to furnish material for conversation.' President Lowell, for his part, confesses that the reason 'so large a part of general conversation in America relates to the weather, to politics, and to sport, is not so much because these things are intrinsically more interesting or valuable than in other countries, as because they are among the few subjects that every one is familiar with and can talk about.' "

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MRS. FISKE AGAINST REPERTORY

"REPERTORY, INDEED!" exclaims Mrs. Fiske as she topples over all such arguments advanced for the salvation of the stage. Against "the star," and "the syndicate," and "the pernicious long run," the only panacea we have had offered us has been the repertory plan. It has been advanced as the single means of saving the actor from himself. Mrs. Fiske does not see it that way at all. "Educate the actor at the expense of the public and dramatic literature!" she exclaims again over the recollection of so many ill-cast plays and so many dramas killed beyond hope of resuscitation by inadequate treatment. After being importuned to give out the principles upon which her art is built, Mrs. Fiske has consented so far as to be interviewed by the dramatic critic, Mr. Alexander Woolcott. Her attack upon the repertory is to be found in the January *Century*, and the ventilation of her views reveals the fact that to her at least the actor is not the petted darling of romance. He must know his business and be able to fill the bill, for "this, my friend, is an age of specialization, and in such an age the repertory theater is an anachronism—a ludicrous anachronism." She gives out this:

"I do not know who started the precious notion that an actor needs half a dozen parts a season in order to develop his art. Some very lazy fellow, I suspect. If he has one rôle that amounts to anything, that has some substance and inspiration, he simply can not exhaust its possibilities in less than a year. He can not. Probably he can not even play it perfectly for the first time before the end of the first season. And if his parts are empty and unnourishing, I can not for the life of me see how the mere fact of having six instead of one in a season will avail him anything.

The provincial stock company, which is another fetish in the school of learning the actor's art, is not entirely condemned, but is treated askance: "They might serve their purpose in the young actor's apprenticeship if he would keep reminding himself: 'This is all wrong, wrong, wrong. I can not play *Smith* while I am memorizing *Brown*. This does not teach me acting. It teaches me tricks; I am getting a certain ease and facility, but it is all *wrong*.' Instead of thinking it wrong, however, Mrs. Fiske fears he will rather gain confidence and nothing else."

"He starts with the firm touch on the wrong note, and as he grows more and more confident, the touch becomes firmer and firmer. To our great dismay, the false step is taken then with a new and disconcerting air of sureness and authority. In all the theater, my friend, there is nothing quite so deadly as this firmer and firmer touch on the wrong note."

But, objects her interlocutor, suppose he accepts an engagement in New York and has just one part that lasts and lasts and lasts. Mrs. Fiske advises:

"If at the end of the season he has exhausted it, let him resist all inducements to continue. And if during that first season his part does not stimulate, nourish, and tax him, let him study. He may have only one rôle in the theater, but he may have a dozen in his room. A violinist will have an immense repertory before he makes even his first appearance in public. A singer's studies are never done, and I am sure that, if you inquired, you would find such artists as Melba and Caruso still working with their teachers. It should be so in the theater. It should be. Our actors fret if they have to play one rôle month after month, but that is no proof that they are ambitious. They are lazy. Why should there be all this talk of training actors, anyway? If an actor is an artist, he will train himself. . . . If he is not an artist . . . it does not much matter what becomes of him. The sooner he departs from the theater the better."

From the point of view of the audience, Mrs. Fiske is even stronger in her condemnation of repertory, and points her case with Granville Barker, who "not only carried out the repertory idea in his season at Wallack's, but admitted then that he could conceive of no other kind of theater." "Let me tell you," says Mrs. Fiske triumphantly, that "nothing more harmful has happened in the American theater in years than the Barker season at Wallack's":

"Harmful and pernicious. One play, 'Androcles and the Lion,' Mr. Barker produced perfectly. It was a beautiful achievement, and what followed was all the more tragic because he had already shown himself a master of his art—a master. He had shown us how splendidly he could shine as a producer if only he would be a specialist—a specialist like several of our own, tho of the greatest value to us all because the loftier literature of the theater would have no terrors for Granville Barker. But he put the same company through the paces of a quite different play for which it was grotesquely unfitted. That is the essence and the evil of the repertory idea. He slaughtered 'The Doctor's Dilemma'—slaughtered a capital play before our very eyes beyond all hope of a resuscitation in this generation. . . . . .

"Why, the public, always so easily misled in the theater, had been led this time to believe the Barker production good art, whereas in truth it was bad art, very bad. That several of the parts were beautifully acted could not for a moment excuse the fact that, considered as a whole, the performance was atrocious. Yet how could it be otherwise when the two leading parts, *Jennifer Dubedat* and the title rôle, were completely misrepresented? . . . The audience, for the most part untrained in dramatic criticism, accepted as an example of good art the misrepresentation, the mutilation of a splendid play. So the mischief was worked, and, because of the very conspicuousness of Mr. Barker, ignorance and bad taste were encouraged. For Mr. Barker was more than an ordinary manager; he was a movement."

MRS. FISKE,
Who condemns "repertory" as a means of educating the actor at the expense of the public and dramatic literature.

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

THE CRY OF THE BELGIAN CHILDREN

COMPLACENCY need have no further part in our feeling about the relief we have sent to Belgium. The recent revelations made by Mr. George Barr Baker, a member of the Relief Commission, will perhaps help to confirm the comment reported to have been made in Europe on President Wilson's note: "America is geographically 3,000 miles or so away from Europe; spiritually it is 3,000,000,000 miles away." The excitement of feeding Belgium having worn off, we have ceased our ministrations to such an extent that more than 1,250,000 children must be kept just inside the starvation-point in order that the food-supply, insufficient for all, may go round and save all from actual death. The situation is illustrated by a story told by Mr. Hoover, the managing head of the Commission, of things observed by him. We read:

"Mr. Hoover, accompanied by Dr. W. R. Kellogg, went to Belgium during the last few weeks and saw 1,200 of these children standing in line in a district near Brussels waiting for their food to be doled out to them. They were all school children, none of them being much over fourteen years. All of them were happy—the poor little things had their food tickets in their hands and were facing the pleasant prospect of getting something to eat. Their mothers and others of the women relatives were standing by watching them.

"Suddenly Mr. Hoover saw one of the Belgian women who are working with the Commission step over to the line and drag a child out of it. The child screamed and fought to get back into line, but the woman kindly but firmly forced it to one side. This was followed by other women doing the same thing, which was always accompanied by the screaming protests of the child.

"Puzzled by these extraordinary incidents, Mr. Hoover went to one of the women workers and asked why the children were taken from the line.

"'They are of normal weight,' she said, 'and can not have a meal to-day. They must wait until their weight is reduced before they may have food—this may be one or, perhaps, two or three days. Only those who are under weight and are facing starvation may have food. There is so little food that only those who need it most may have it.'

"Mr. Hoover was astounded and overcome, and asked the woman if it was possible that the children must be really starving before they could be allowed to have a meal.

"'Yes, that is so,' she said, sadly. 'We can not feed so many little mouths with so little. If we had the food we would give it to them—but what can we do? If America would only send it to us we would see that all these little children had at least enough to keep them at normal weight. As it is now, we are powerless, and those who do not show signs of starvation must stand aside for the less fortunate ones.'

"After this harrowing incident, Mr. Hoover visited the German officials in Brussels and asked them, as a representative of the American people if they would grant him certain minor concessions which might tend to ameliorate the sufferings of these children.

"One of the German officers of high rank turned to him and said: 'Mr. Hoover, you do not represent the American people. All Europe knows that you do not represent them. You come here as one of a small band of eccentric world-citizens who have sacrificed their time and their money to help these people, and out of respect for what you have done and are doing we will grant you these favors that you ask.'"

Conditions like these which it seemed impossible to impress on the consciousness of America led Mr. Baker to go to Rome to obtain the Pope's indorsement of a plan to go before the school children and enlist their aid for children like themselves. He tells an interviewer for the New York *Times:*

"On my arrival in Rome I requested an audience with his Holiness. The Vatican authorities asked me why I, a non-Catholic, should wish to see the Pope. In explanation, I wrote a letter to the Pope in which I reminded him that he was the Vicar of Christ. 'If you are the Vicar of Christ on earth,' I wrote in my letter, 'then every man, gentile or Jew, Christian or pagan, has the right to come to you to plead in the cause of suffering humanity. I wish to plead for 1,250,000 Catholic children in Belgium and France who are suffering from hunger, disease, and destitution.'

"I sent my letter, and on the very next day received word from the Vatican that the Pope would see me. He gave me a private audience during the morning in the library of the Vatican.

"When the Pope entered the library I started to make apologies for intruding on him, but he stopt me, raising both hands, and said quickly in French: 'Do not apologize. It is we who are truly thankful to you and those with you for what you have been doing for our little ones in those desolated countries. For nearly two years we have been striving to find some means of relieving their distress, but have not been able to find a solution for this difficult problem. We have consulted all kinds of people, and many politicians have written to us and called upon us with their suggestions, but you are the first one to ask for our spiritual aid. Please tell me your plans of what you wish to do in America.'

"I told the Pope that if every Catholic child in America could collect and donate 3 cents a day to the succor of the suffering children, the Commission could provide a supplementary meal consisting of a biscuit made with lard or fat. This biscuit, little as it seems to us in America, makes it possible for every child to have a meal every day, and would prevent their physical degeneration and would in a measure fortify them against cold and disease.

"After listening with great attention to what I had to say, the Pope said:

"'We will write an apostolic letter to Cardinal Gibbons and request him to write to every archbishop and bishop in America and have them instruct all their priests to organize the children in their schools to work together for the relief of the helpless little ones in France and Belgium. As a foundation of the fund I will send 10,000 lire to Cardinal Gibbons—this will be an earnest of our intentions. I will also promise the apostolic benediction to all those who take part in this great charity, irrespective of their religion.'"

America has been regarded by the world as the savior of Belgium. This, Mr. Baker asserts, "was because we were so crazy to have the world know that Americans could make sacrifices and were not simply money-grubbers, as the people of Europe believe us to be."

"When we went to Belgium we proclaimed that we would take care of the Belgians, and now we can no longer keep up this pretense. We have given them $8,000,000—we who are the wealthiest and most prosperous nation in the world—we who have only peace and can devote our energies to manufacturing other things than munitions.

"Compare what we have done with what England and France are doing—both these countries, which are fighting for their very existence. The English Government is giving Belgium $5,000,000 a month, while France is giving $4,000,000, making a total of $9,000,000. In addition the people of Great Britain and her colonies are subscribing $600,000 each month. Practically every cent of this money is spent in this country for food and clothing for the Belgian and French sufferers.

"The Belgian Government at Havre sends these checks to the Commission because we are the only ones who can get food through the blockade. It costs between $10,000,000 and $11,000,000 a month to feed the 10,000,000 men, women, and children of France and Belgium. We must get another $1,000,000 a month from somewhere to carry on the work and feed everybody. At the present time 3,000,000 of these 10,000,000 are only given a hunk of bread and a bowl of broth each day.

"The men and women do not feel the privation so much, as they are strong, and some of them can get an additional meal now

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and then; but the children are getting weak and sickly, and the supplementary meal of a biscuit made with lard would sustain their strength and save them from early graves.

"If the people of the United States will only think of those 1,250,000 children who are slowly starving to death, and will give us but a little of their plenty and prosperity, we can take care of them. If the people here will only help us we can take care of the sufferers, particularly the children in all the overrun countries."

FRANCE'S STRUGGLE WITH ALCOHOL

NOT WITHOUT A STRUGGLE will France rid herself of the menace of alcohol. The decision of the Government to prohibit the consumption of alcoholic beverages during the remainder of the war, light wine and beer excepted, has brought into being an organized army within the state to fight the measure. The president of the Saloon-Keepers' Federation and the president of the Provision Dealers' Association plead in behalf of 380,000 saloon-keepers, now mobilized and fighting in the ranks, who will be ruined along with the drying up of one source of national wealth. The secretary of the Anti-Saloon League, however, denies that the prohibition measure would injure the saloon-keepers, but would rather benefit them, "as they would get small profit from the double taxes on spirits, while the sale of wine, beer, cider, tea, and coffee will yield handsome returns. The distillers will lose nothing," Mr. Riemain contends, "as their whole output will be taken for industrial purposes."

France's unwillingness to follow in the footsteps of Russia leads Mr. D. Parodi, in the *Revue des Nations Latines* (Paris), to read a sharp lesson to the French Parliament for its lack of patriotism, disinterestedness, and foresight in the treatment of the alcohol problem, which has become doubly important on account of the war and its natural sequel, the partial disintegration of the social life.

"The free democracy of France has not the strength to submit itself voluntarily to the iron self-discipline which, two years ago, a rescript of the Czar imposed upon autocratic Russia. We have not learned yet from the danger of death, which menaces our fatherland from without, to defend it at the same time against an enemy not less dangerous, who gnaws at our very vitals. With sadness in our hearts, we remember that memorable session of our Parliament, at the very eve of the war, where all attempts to curtail the sale of alcoholic drinks had been nipt in the bud. All measures taken since August, 1914, by our military administration on behalf of the interdiction of the manufacturing and sale at least of our most dangerous poison, absinthe, were frustrated. In the only war-sitting of our House of Deputies of which it has a right to be ashamed, a certain group of deputies rose to blame publicly a French general who tried to enforce discipline among our soldiers, protecting, at the same time, their health. The saloon-keeper was stronger than the commander-in-chief.

"The Parliament as a whole continues, however, to beat around the bush. Through the law passed by it on July 1st, it weakened eventually the categorical propositions of our Secretary of the Treasury, Monsieur Ribot, to suppress once and for all the privileges so far enjoyed by our brandy-distillers. By the very enactment to restrict their distilling practises to publicly accessible sheds, the fabrication of the poison has received its legal sanction.

"Who cares now for the theoretical discussion of the question of the nutritive value of alcohol? All we are interested in is the sad fact that the alcohol imbibed in our saloons in ever growing quantities, by displacing the natural, profitable foods, drains the financial and physical resources of our working classes. We are face to face, not with a chemical but with a social problem of the first order. Well, statistics, nervous pathology, and criminology agree that heroic France, which knew how to defend her soil against the German invader, seems not to have the strength to save herself from her twofold suicidal mania: from collective suicide by restricting her birth-rate, from individual suicide by overindulging in alcoholic drinks."

Mr. Parodi admits that the problem is, in view of the fundamental character of France's political machinery, an exceedingly complex one. The elections are, to a great extent, prepared in the barrooms; the saloon-keeper is an important political factor. Cartoons and puns do not help to solve the puzzle. Moreover, farmers and workingmen need a social center analogous to the club of the bourgeois, "since we have not yet succeeded in doing completely away with the filthy hut in the country and the dingy flat in the city, and since we have, further, been unable so far to replace the moral influence of the church and the former attractiveness of the religious festivals by moral agencies of the same or even superior power." With great courage he goes on:

"Let us only be frank and confess a bit of hypocrisy abides even with the organizers of our antialcoholic campaigns. We preach against whisky and its brothers, while we are shutting our eyes altogether to the alcohol in our wine. But let that go. Do, however, our manufacturers of alcohol really believe that they would lose so very much by following the example of their German colleagues, who provide the automobiles and aeroplanes of their fatherland with an effective alcoholic motor-power?"

UNPEACEFUL BRITISH PASTORS

THE USUAL CHRISTMAS TEXT was not employed in such British pulpits as the cables report. Indeed, the sermons were not pleas for "peace on earth," and showed little good-will to the American President, whose peace-message is now being considered by the belligerent peoples. The Canon of St. Margaret's, Westminster, declares that "fealty to Christ has forced us into the arena of this world-war, and that the same fealty makes compromise impossible with regard to the issues which are being decided there." Dr. Barnes, Master of the Temple, reminded Englishmen of "the proverb that the onlooker sees most of the game." "God forbid," he added, "that we should think of the present carnage as a game, yet hope is the key-note of the morn of the nativity, and it is good to feel that the neutrals are right in seeing such changes in the temper and ideals of our foes as to herald a prospect of permanent peace." But more charactertistic were the scornful utterances in Westminster Abbey, and the regretful words of London's greatest nonconformist preacher. Said the Dean of Westminster, as quoted in a London dispatch to the New York *Times:*

"It is true that the President of the United States, after two years of study of the question and innumerable notes, seems to believe that the object of the two groups of belligerents is the same.

"He knows that Germany refused arbitration, declined a conference, and rejected every overture to prevent war. He knows that his own countrymen have poured money like water to assist the destitute and outraged remnants of the little Belgian people, whose treaty rights were violated and whose frontiers were invaded before war was declared. He knows of the infractions of the Hague conventions, which the American people have studiously promoted.

"He knows all the details of the organized atrocities reported upon in strict inquiries. He knows of the sinking of unarmed passenger-ships, like the *Lusitania* and *Arabia*, without notice or warning. He knows of the murder of Captain Fryatt, of the nocturnal deportations of Belgians and French into slavery. He knows of German connivance at Armenian massacres, and yet he is of the opinion that the nations who are leagued to disarm this evil demoniac of national militarism have the same aim in view as the perpetrators of these historical crimes.

"President Wilson has either in a fit of mental aberration sent the wrong note, or he had entirely misapprehended the European situation."

With more consideration for President Wilson, the Rev. G. Campbell Morgan declared in Westminster Chapel that the President's "good intentions" are "sadly marred by his most tragic mistake that he has declined to express any opinion as to the moral issues." Dr. Morgan is "terribly afraid lest, judging

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from the newspapers, we should be in danger of forgetting that it was for the sanctity of treaties, for the right of nations, and for the safeguarding of freedom that we entered the war." As he sees it:

"To consent now to any peace that falls short of the realization of those high ideals is to admit we were wrong at the first. The Christian Church must not utter a word that suggests there can be such an admission to-day. Far better defeat and death for righteousness than ease and quiet by a compromise with false ideals."

JEWISH FAVOR FOR MR. WILSON

PRESIDENT WILSON HEARS so much criticism of his peace-letter both from Europe and America that a grateful word must be welcome. Such a word comes from Herman Bernstein, writing for the Jews. "If the neutral nations have suffered untold hardships during this war," he says, "the Jewish people, scattered among all the nations, fighting for all 'fatherlands,' have suffered martyrdom unparalleled even in their long history of martyrdom. Therefore they longed for peace based upon justice and liberty perhaps more than any other nation, and they will hail the President's move with great joy." Mr. Bernstein, writing in *The American Hebrew* (New York), counts us as more than fortunate that we have at the head of this nation "a man who towers head and shoulders not only above our own statesmen, but also above the trained statesmen of Europe—a man with a great vision, with a colossal will-power, with a burning passion for peace and righteousness, with a profound love for America, and a boundless sympathy for all mankind":

"We have a President whom only history in the coming generations will fully appreciate. For Woodrow Wilson is a new Lincoln, who has brought to the best traditions of American Presidents a genius for statesmanship and an extraordinary familiarity with the world outside of America, a powerful bond of sympathy with all mankind, a heart that feels deeply for the oppprest of all nations, a mind that sees far and sees clearly, and a conscience that guides him in all his acts.

"This is the gravest crisis in the world, and America must face the big problems in a large way. No American President has had such an opportunity for service and achievement, and no American statesman to-day could have risen to the opportunity as Woodrow Wilson has risen.

"In the European situation he has succeeded in maintaining a dignified neutrality. This is better known in Europe than in America. I have traveled in the war-zone, in the Allied countries as well as in the Germanic, and have studied the temper of the people on this very question. I can state that while the people in England and France were perhaps displeased with the American policy because it was not as firm toward Germany as they wished, and while the people in Austria and Germany were irritated by the American policy because it was not as sharp and exacting toward the Allies as they desired, this feeling of dissatisfaction and irritation was due chiefly to the fact that the people in all the countries at war are poorly informed through the censored press, and are acquainted with only one side of the situation, through prejudiced and colored sources. . . . . .

"President Wilson's crowning achievement will be the service that he will render to bleeding mankind through peace-mediation. His sane and brilliant statesmanship will be fully appreciated only after the war. The peace-President has served America best and most heroically by resisting the clamor of the hysterical chauvinists and the temptation and sham heroism of those who urged the plunging of America into the flames that are consuming the best manhood and womanhood and childhood of European countries.

"President Wilson will write the greatest page in American history; he will lead the movement that will bring about an understanding among the nations of the world which will make it impossible for a few rulers and statesmen to give the sign 'Thumbs down!' like Nero, hurling a continent with millions of human sacrifices into the arena of slaughter.

"Out of the multitude of war-heroes, with their iron crosses and their legions of honor, will stand out the greatest and most glorious hero of them all, the hero of peace—Woodrow Wilson."

THE BANE OF THE MIDDLEMAN IN DIVORCES

THE SIMPLE METHOD of calling the parties into private consultation has ended many a divorce suit and reestablished many a home. This has been the experience of every judge, and the need of such an effort presents a serious problem in social efficiency. A conciliatory agency to deal with divorce cases before they are brought into court should not be "in the nature of a censorship or a rigid regulatory process," think two writers on this theme for *The New Republic* (New York), Manuel Levine and Raymond Moley. The attempt at such a delicate task ought to be in the hands of some one devoted to this form of social service and connected with the courts. The likelihood of success in such an undertaking is illustrated by a case in point:

"A husband and wife well past middle life had not spoken to each other in many months. All communication had been carried on through the mediation of lawyers. The parties directly concerned were called into the office of the judge, who left them there for a while with the door locked. Stormy wrangling followed. But the voices gradually descended to lower tones, and two hours later when the judge reentered the office the parties were willing to go home together.

"If differences can be settled after legal strife has begun, it is reasonable to demand that efforts looking to a settlement be made in the first instance. It is the part of advanced thought to eliminate community waste by preventing the growth of the antisocial. We save most of the cost of combating disease by seeking to prevent its cause. In like manner we can eliminate the infection of modern divorce proceedings.

"The wise, worthy lawyer is constantly performing social service by bringing about readjustments before filing suit."

The difficulty lies in the fact that "the element of the profession which handles most of the divorce cases in America owes its very existence to such discord." Therefore, it is an act of folly to expect effort toward peace from that source.

"The more bitter the strife the more ample the profit. The wife consults one lawyer, the husband another. Petitions pregnant with charges and counter-charges are prepared. Trifles light as air are magnified to give the case added seriousness. Society and the law have decreed that divorce must not be granted except for serious cause. Hence, to secure the divorce and to earn the fee, the lawyer compiles a debit account which often works serious and irreparable destruction. Even in those cases where efforts for peace are successful the seeds of future disagreements have frequently been left.

"The lawyer is a middleman. He exists because a mass of technicalities separates the citizen and his courts. Blindly must the average man trust his lawyer to go into the maze and bring him back satisfaction of some desire. Whether he gets it depends less upon the object sought than upon the skill of the expert employed.

"Such problems as are involved in the ordinary divorce proceedings require for their solution a branch of the public service which is equipped to investigate and advise. The court as now constituted can not do this. It is equipped merely to decide which of two conflicting expositions of law should be given precedence. Too often the judge is merely a highly dignified referee in a technical game. The court must be equipped to meet the concrete demands of human life. Decisions must cease to partake of the mystic art of an ancient ceremony. It must become a place for the taking of a trial balance in the immediate problem at hand. Justice in order to be worthy of the name should be the determination of the balance in human relationships."

Cleveland has taken the lead in establishing a conciliation court, where small suits are dealt with in an informal way. Lawyers, bondsmen, and other middlemen of the law are eliminated, and the judge acts as investigator and peacemaker. The writers here think that "the process which works for peace in adjusting differences between strangers could, at least, be equally helpful in dealing with the affairs of estranged partners in the business of matrimony."

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CURRENT POETRY

DR. HENRY VAN DYKE'S resignation of his post as United States Ambassador to The Hague may be a loss to the diplomatic service, but the announcement that he will hereafter give most of his time to literature is good news for lovers of poetry. He has been too busy to write much of late, but he must now have stored up in his heart and brain countless poetic themes. The experiences of the last two years must have imprest him deeply, and the world waits eagerly the literary expression of those impressions. From the December *Harper's* we take this sad, yet brave song, a song whose lines chime like the bells they celebrate. The climax of the last stanza is admirable.

THE BELLS OF MALINES

August 17, 1914

By Henry van Dyke

The gabled roofs of old Malines
Are russet-red and gray and green,
And o'er them in the sunset hour
Looms, dark and huge, St. Rombold's tower.
High in that rugged nest concealed,
The sweetest bells that ever pealed,
The deepest bells that ever rung,
The lightest bells that ever sung,
Are waiting for the master's hand
To fling their music o'er the land.

And shall they ring to-night, Malines?
In nineteen hundred and fourteen,
The frightful year, the year of wo,
When fire and blood and rapine flow
Across the land from lost Liège,
Storm-driven by the German rage?
The other carillons have ceased:
Fallen is Hasselt, fallen Diest,
From Ghent and Bruges no voices come,
Antwerp is silent, Brussels dumb!

But in thy belfry, O Malines,
The master of the bells unseen
Has climbed to where the keyboard stands—
To-night his heart is in his hands!
Once more, before invasion's hell
Breaks round the tower he loves so well,
Once more he strikes the well-worn keys,
And sends aerial harmonies
Far-floating through the twilight dim
In patriot song and holy hymn.

O listen, burghers of Malines!
Soldier and workman, pale *béguine*,
And mother with a trembling flock
Of children clinging to thy frock—
Look up and listen, listen all!
What tunes are these that gently fall
Around you like a benison?
"The Flemish Lion," "Brabançonne,"
"O Brave Liège," and all the airs
That Belgium in her bosom bears.

Ring up, ye silvery octaves high,
Whose notes like circling swallows fly;
And ring, each old sonorous bell—
"Jesu," "Maria," "Michael"!
Weave in and out, and high and low,
The magic music that you know,
And let it float and flutter down
To cheer the heart of the troubled town.
Ring out, "Salvator," lord of all,—
"Roland" in Ghent may hear thee call!

O brave bell-music of Malines,
In this dark hour how much you mean!
The dreadful night of blood and tears
Sweeps down on Belgium, but she hears
Deep in her heart the melody
Of songs she learned when she was free.
She will not falter, faint, nor fail,
But fight until her rights prevail,
And all her ancient belfries ring,
"The Flemish Lion," "God Save the King!"

The Gilbert K. Chesterton school of poetry continues to grow; the author of "The Wild Night" and "The Ballad of the White Horse" has many followers in England and in America. Chesterton's excellent influence is especially noticeable in some of the best work of Mr. Theodore Maynard. To *The Poetry Review* (London), Mr. Maynard contributes a thoughtful and spirited ballad on the immortal theme of Don Quixote. It resembles Chesterton's "Lepanto"—and to say this is to give it high praise.

DON QUIXOTE

By Theodore Maynard

The air is valiant with drums
  And honorable the skies,
When he rides singing as he comes
  With solemn dreamy eyes—
Of swinging of the splendid swords
And crashing of the nether lords
When Hell makes onslaught with its hordes
  In desperate emprise.

Oh, rides along the roads of Spain
  The champion of the world,
For whom great soldans live again
  With Moorish beards curled—
But all their spears shall not avail
With one who weareth magic mail,
This hero of an epic tale
  And his brave gauntlet hurled.

Clangor of horses and of arms
  Across the quiet fields,
Herald and trumpeter, alarms
  Of bowmen and of shields,
When doubt that twists and is afraid
Is shattered in the last crusade,
Where flaunts the plume and falls the blade
  The cavalier wields.

Altho in that eternal cause
  No liegemen gather now,
Nor flowered dames to grant applause,
  Yet on his naked brow
All victor's laurels interwreath;
But he no dower can bequeath
But sword snapt short and empty sheath
  And errantry and vow!

Against his foolish innocence
  No man alive can stand,
Nor any giant drive him hence
  With sling or club or brand—
For when his angry bugle blows
There fall unconquerable foes,
Of mighty men of war none knows
  To stay his witless hand.

All legendary wars seem tame,
  And every tale gives place
Before the knight's unsullied name
  And his romantic face:
Yea, he shall break the stoutest bars
And bear his courage and his scars
Beyond the whirling moons and stars
  And all the suns of space!

Josephine Preston Peabody's "Harvest Moon" (Houghton Mifflin Company) contains many poems inspired by the war—poems expressing, for the most part, hatred of war and especially a sense of the tragedy of woman's share in the war. The title poem and other poems in the volume have already been quoted in these columns.

Not all of this poet's work however relates to the war. We find, for instance, this charming lullaby, which in pictorial beauty recalls the colorful ballads of Rossetti, and has a note of human tenderness which many of his verses lack.

CRADLE SONG

By Josephine Preston Peabody

I

Lord Gabriel, wilt thou not rejoice
When at last a little boy's
  Cheek lies heavy as a rose,
  And his eyelids close?

Gabriel, when that hush may be,
This sweet hand all heedfully
  I'll undo for thee alone,
  From his mother's own.

Then the far blue highways paven
With the burning stars of heaven,
  He shall gladden with the sweet
  Hasting of his feet:

Feet so brightly bare and cool,
Leaping as from pool to pool;
  From a laughing little boy
  Splashing rainbow joy!

Gabriel, wilt thou understand
How to keep his hovering hand?
  Never shut, as in a bond,
  From the bright beyond?

Nay, but tho it cling and close
Tightly as a climbing rose,
  Clasp it only so—aright,
  Lest his heart take fright.

(*Dormi, dormi, tu.*
The dusk is hung with blue.)

II

Lord Michael, wilt not thou rejoice
When at last a little boy's
  Heart, a shut-in murmuring bee,
  Turns him unto thee?

Wilt thou heed thine armor well—
To take his hand from Gabriel,
  So his radiant cup of dream
  May not spill a gleam?

He will take thy heart in thrall,
Telling o'er thy breastplate, all
  Colors in his bubbling speech,
  With his hand to each.

(*Dormi, dormi, tu,*
Sapphire is the blue;
Pearl and beryl, they are called,
Chrysoprase and emerald,
Sard and amethyst.
  Numbered so, and kissed.)

Ah, but find some angel-word
For thy sharp, subduing sword!
  Yea, Lord Michael, make no doubt
  He will find it out:

(*Dormi, dormi, tu!*
His eyes will look at you.)

III

Last, a little morning space,
Lead him to that leafy place
  Where Our Lady sits awake,
  For all mothers' sake.

Bosomed with the Blessèd One,
He shall mind her of her Son,
  Once so folded from all harms,
  In her shining arms.

(In her veil of blue,
Dormi, dormi, tu.)

  So;—and fare thee well.
  Softly—Gabriel . . .
When the first faint red shall come,
Bid the Day-star lead him home,
  For the bright world's sake,
  To my heart, awake.

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* * * *

Daniel Webster said that nothing beyond the Mississippi could ever have much value. That great genius of *words* would have been surprised could he have been told that a great genius of *deeds* would spend hundreds of millions in a few short years *improving* a national belt of steel, the Union Pacific, carrying on its chief work in that region of which Webster thought so little.

Senator Green, of Missouri, addressing the Senate on April 17, 1858, had said:

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(*Continued*)

"I believe the Pacific Railroad will increase the productive power and wealth of the country millions and tens of millions, although I believe every dollar invested in making such a road will be lost to the stockholders, whether built by the Federal Government or by private enterprise."

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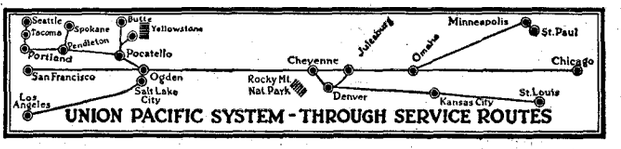

He set about his task in a manner typical of his character, saying that the first thing was *to put money into the Union Pacific.*

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James Buchanan was its advocate.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE MAN WHO PAID A DEBT IN WAR

ONE of the strangest of the many personal romances which the war has brought is the tale of a man who, dismissed from the British Army by court martial, redeemed himself through service with that most heterogeneous of organizations, the French Foreign Legion. His name was John F. Elkington and he had held an honored post for more than thirty years. Then, just as his regiment, in the closing months of 1914, was going into the fighting on the Western front, he was cashiered for an unrevealed error and deprived of the opportunity to serve his land.

Heavy with disgrace, he disappeared, and for a long time no one knew what had become of him. Some even went so far as to surmise that he had committed suicide, until finally he turned up as an enlisted soldier in the Foreign Legion. In their ranks he went into the conflict to redeem himself. To-day, says the New York *Herald*, he is back in England. He will never fight again, for he has practically lost the use of his knees from wounds. But he is perhaps the happiest man in England, and the account tells why, explaining:

Pinned on his breast are two of the coveted honors of France—the Military Medal and the Military Cross—but most valued possession of all is a bit of paper which obliterates the errors of the past—a proclamation from the official London *Gazette* announcing that the King has "graciously approved the reinstatement of John Ford Elkington in the rank of lieutenant-colonel, with his previous seniority, in consequence of his gallant conduct while serving in the ranks of the Foreign Legion of the French Army."

Not only has Colonel Elkington been restored to the Army, but he has been reappointed in his old regiment, the Royal Warwickshires, in which his father served before him.

In the same London *Gazette*, at the end of October, 1914, had appeared the crushing announcement that Elkington had been cashiered by sentence of general court martial. What his error was did not appear at the time, and has not been alluded to in his returned hour of honor. It was a court martial at the front at a time when the first rush of war was engulfing Europe and little time could be wasted upon an incident of that sort. The charge, it is now stated, did not reflect in any way upon the officer's personal courage.

But with fallen fortunes he passed quietly out of the Army and enlisted in the Legion—that corps where thousands of brave but broken men have found a shelter, and now and then an opportunity to make themselves whole again.

Colonel Elkington did not pass unscathed through fire. His fighting days are ended. His knees are shattered and he walks heavily upon two sticks.

"They are just fragments from France,"

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he said of those wounded knees, and smiled in happy reminiscence of all they meant.

"It is wonderful to feel," said Colonel Elkington, "that once again I have the confidence of my King and my country. I am afraid my career in the field is ended, but I must not complain."

Colonel Elkington made no attempt to cloak his name or his former Army service when he entered the ranks of the Legion.

"Why shouldn't I be a private?" he asked. "It is an honor for any man to serve in the ranks of that famous corps. Like many of the other boys, I had a debt to pay. Now it is paid."

The press of London is unanimous in welcoming the old soldier back into his former rank. One of them, *The Evening Standard*, contains the account of how he went about enlisting for France when he saw he would best leave London. It is written by a personal friend of Colonel Elkington, with all the vividness and sympathy of an actual observer of the incidents detailed. We are told:

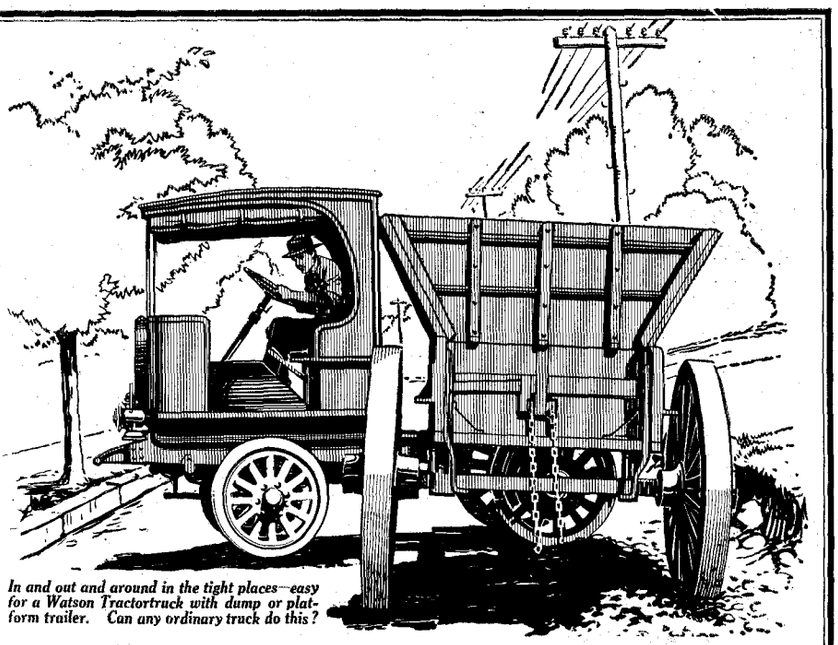
"Late in October, 1914, I met him, his Army career apparently ruined. He had told the truth, which told against him; but in the moment when many men would have sunk, broken and despairing, he bore himself as he was and as he is to-day, a very gallant gentleman. He had been cashiered and dismissed from the service for conduct which, in the judgment of the court martial, rendered him unfit and incapable of serving his sovereign in the future in any military capacity. The London *Gazette* came out on October 14, 1914, recording the fact, and it became known to his many friends. For over thirty years he had served, and for distinguished service wore the Queen's medal with four clasps after the Boer War. He went to France with the Royal Warwickshire Regiment at the outbreak of this conflict. His chance had come after twenty-eight years.

During the first terrible two months he had done splendid work. A moment sufficient to try the discretion of any officer arrived. He made his mistake. He told his story to the general court martial. He vanished—home; and the London *Gazette* had the following War-Office announcement:

"Royal Warwickshire Regiment.—Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Elkington is cashiered by sentence of a general court martial. Dated September 14, 1914.

He recognized at once, as he sat with me, what that meant. We chatted about various projects, and at last he said, "There is still the Foreign Legion. What do you say?"

Being acquainted with it, I told him what I knew; how it was the "refuge" for men of broken reputations; how it contained Italians, Germans, Englishmen, Russians, and others who had broken or shattered careers; the way to set about joining it by going to the recruiting officer at ——; how the only requirement was physical fitness; that no questions would be asked; that I doubted if he would like all his comrades; that the discipline was very severe; that he might be sent to Algiers; that he would find all kinds of men in this flotsam—men of education and culture, perhaps scoundrels and blackguards as well; but he would soon discover perfect discipline.



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Now for a man of his age to smile as he did, to set out on the bottom rung of the ladder as a ranker in a strange army, among strangers, leaving all behind him that he held dear, was a great act of moral courage. We heard of him at intervals, but such messages as dribbled through to his friends were laconic. We heard also he had been at this place and that, and that he was well and apparently doing well. That he had been repeatedly in serious action of recent months we also knew, and then came the news that he had won the coveted *Médaillé Militaire*—and more, that it was for gallant service. A curious distinction it is in some ways. Any meritorious service may win it; but not all ranks can get it. A *generalissimo* like General Joffre or Sir Douglas Haig may wear it for high strategy and tactics, and a non-commissioned officer or private may win and wear it for gallantry or other distinction. But no officer below a *generalissimo* can gain it. This distinction Elkington won. We all felt he had made good in the Legion, where death is near at all times, and we waited.

To-day's *Gazette* announcement has given all who knew him the greatest pleasure. He has told none of them for what particular act he received the coveted medal—just like Jack Elkington's modesty.

But, as soon as he arrived home in England, the interviewers went after him hot and heavy. He found it all very boresome, for, now that the affair was over, he could see no use in talking about it to everybody. A reporter for *The Daily Chronicle*, however, managed to get what is probably the most satisfactory interview with him and one which shows to best advantage the peculiar psychology of this man who has experienced so many different sides of life. The interviewer, in telling of their conversation, portrays the Colonel as saying:

"Complaint? Good Lord, no! The whole thing was my own fault. I got what I deserved, and I had no kick against any one. It was just 'Carry on!'"

Brave words from a brave man—a man who has proved his bravery and worth in what surely were as heartrending circumstances as ever any man had to face. My first sight of the Man Who Has Made Good was as he descended the stairs, painfully and with the aid of two sticks, into the hall of his lovely old home by the river at Pangbourne. It is a house which the great Warren Hastings once called home also.

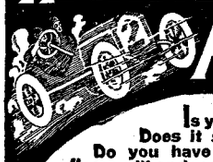
Very genial, very content, I found the man whose name to-day is on every one's lips; but very reticent also, with the reticence natural to the brave man who has achieved his aim and, having achieved it, does not wish it talked of.

"And now," I suggested, "you have again got what you deserve?"

Colonel Elkington drew a long breath. "I hope so," he said, at length, very quietly. "I have got my name back again, I hope cleared. That is what a man would care for most, isn't it?"

"There is always a place in the Foreign Legion for some one who is down in the world," he told me. "Directly after the court martial, when the result appeared in the papers, I said I must do something; that I could not sit at home doing nothing,

HARNESSED POWER



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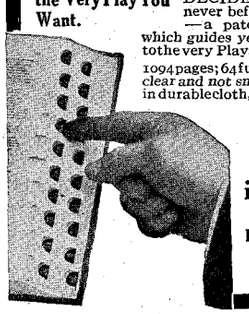

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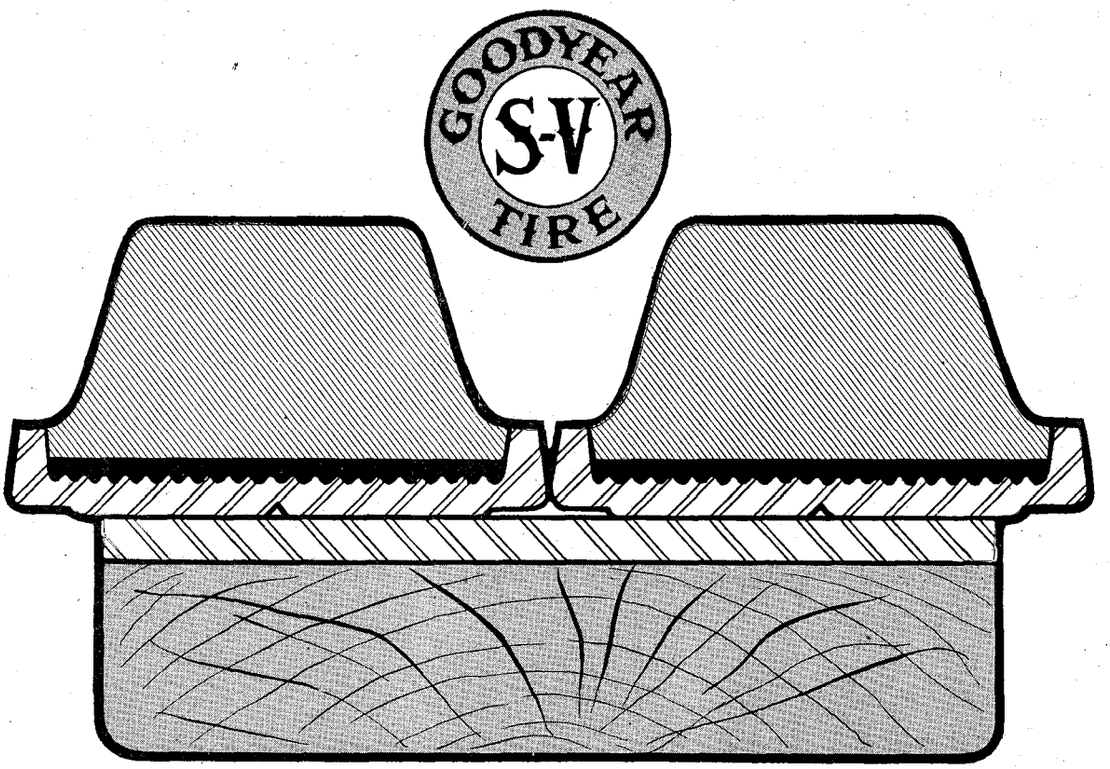

Scientific Management of Trucks Leads to S-V Tires

In scientific management of truck service one tire is tested against another to see which costs least per mile.

This leads inevitably to the use of Goodyear S-V's because accurate records of net cost prove the superior economy of these tires.

As scientific management is becoming more and more common, so the use of S-V's is increasing with remarkable rapidity—1916 sales 132 per cent greater than 1915.

This increase is due solely to the fact that users have found S-V's deliver extraordinary mileage, serving long and faithfully under cruel loads and over grinding roads.

Two hundred and twenty-four truck owners, scattered over the country, report that 700 of these tires had gone an average of *13,704 miles*—and many of them were *still running*.

If your tires do not deliver this kind of service you owe S-V's a test. This is a necessary step in the scientific management of your truck service.

The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co.
Akron, Ohio.

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How I Raised My Earnings from $30 to $1000 a Week

The Story of a Young Man's Remarkable Rise, as Told by Himself.

THREE YEARS AGO I was earning $30 per week. With a wife and two children to support it was a constant struggle to make both ends meet. We saved very little, and that only by sacrificing things we really needed. Today my earnings average a thousand dollars weekly. I own two automobiles. My children go to private schools. I have just purchased, for cash, a $25,000 home. I go hunting, fishing, motoring, traveling, whenever I care to, and I do less work than ever before.

What I have done, anyone can do—for I am only an average man. I have never gone to college, my education is limited, and I am not "brilliant" by any means. I personally know at least a hundred men who are better business men than I, who are better educated, who are better informed on hundreds of subjects, and who have much better ideas than I ever had. Yet not one of them approaches my earnings. I mention this merely to show that earning capacity is not governed by the extent of a man's education and to convince my readers that there is only *one* reason for my success—a reason I will give herein.

One day, a few years ago, I began to "take stock" of myself. I found that, like most other men, I had energy, ambition, determination. Yet in spite of these assets, for some reason or other I drifted along without getting anywhere. My lack of education bothered me, and I had thought seriously of making further sacrifices in order to better equip myself to earn more. Then I read somewhere that but few *millionaires* ever went to college. Edison, Rockefeller, Hill, Schwab, Carnegie—not one of them had any more schooling than I had.

One day something happened that woke me up to what was wrong with me. It was necessary for me to make a decision on a matter which was of little consequence. I knew in my heart what was the right thing to do, but something held me back. I said one thing, then another. I couldn't for the life of me make the decision I knew was right.

I lay awake most of that night thinking about the matter—not because it was of any great importance in itself, but because I was beginning to *discover* myself. Along towards dawn I resolved to try an experiment. I decided to cultivate my will power, believing that if I did this I would not hesitate about making decisions—that when I had an idea I would have sufficient confidence in myself to put it "over"—that I would not be "afraid" of myself or of things or of others.

With this new purpose in mind I applied myself to finding out something more about the will. I was sure that other men must have studied the subject, and the results of their experience would doubtless be of great value to me in understanding the workings of my own will power. So, with a directness of purpose that I had scarcely known before, I began my search.

The results at first were discouraging. While a good deal had been written about the memory and other faculties of the brain, I could find nothing that offered any help to me in acquiring the new power that I had hoped might be possible.

But a little later in my investigation I encountered the works of Prof. Frank Channing Haddock. To my amazement and delight I discovered that this eminent scientist, whose name ranks with James, Bergson and Royce, had just completed the most thorough and constructive study of will power ever made. I was astonished to read his statement, "The will is just as susceptible of development as the muscles of the body!" My question was answered! Eagerly I read further—how Dr. Haddock had devoted twenty years to this study—how he had so completely mastered it that he was actually able to set down the very exercises by which anyone could develop the will, making it a bigger, stronger force each day, simply through an easy, progressive course of training.

It is almost needless to say that I at once began to practice the simple exercises formulated by Dr. Haddock. And I need not recount the extraordinary results that I obtained almost from the first day. I have already indicated the success that my developed power of will has made for me.

I understand that Professor Haddock's lessons, rules, and exercises in will training have recently been compiled and published in book form by the Pelton Publishing Co. of Meriden, Conn., and that any reader who cares to examine the book may do so without sending any money in advance. In other words, if after a week's reading you do not feel that this book is worth $3, the sum asked, return it and you will owe nothing. When you receive your copy for examination I suggest that you first read the articles on: the law of great thinking; how to develop analytical power; how to perfectly concentrate on any subject; how to guard against errors in thought; how to develop fearlessness; how to use the mind in sickness; how to acquire a dominating personality.

Some few doubters will scoff at the idea of will power being the fountainhead of wealth, position and everything we are striving for, and some may say that no mere book can teach the development of the will. But the great mass of intelligent men and women will at least investigate for themselves by sending for the book at the publishers' risk. I am sure that any book that has done for me—and for thousands of others—what "Power of Will" has done—is well worth investigating. It is interesting to note that among the 150,000 owners who have read, used and praised "Power of Will," are such prominent men as Supreme Court Justice Parker; Wu Ting Fang, ex-U. S. Chinese Ambassador; Lieut.-Gov. McKelvie of Nebraska; Assistant Postmaster-General Britt; General Manager Christeson of Wells-Fargo Express Co.; E. St. Elmo Lewis; Governor Arthur Capper of Kansas, and thousands of others.

As a first step in will training, I would suggest immediate action in this matter before you. It is not even necessary to write a letter. Use the form below, if you prefer, addressing it to the Pelton Publishing Company, 8-A Wilcox Block, Meriden, Conn., and the book will come by return mail. This one act may mean the turning point of your life, as it has meant to me and to so many others.

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8-A Wilcox Block, Meriden, Conn.

I will examine a copy of "Power of Will" at your risk. I agree to remit $3 or remail the book in 5 days.

Name.....

Address.....

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and that as I could not serve England I would serve France. Yes, I did offer my services again to England, but it is military law that no man who has been cashiered can be employed again for the King while the sentence stands. So there was nothing for it but the Foreign Legion—that home for the fallen man."

Of that strange and famous corps Colonel Elkington can not speak without a glint of pride in his keen blue eyes. Splendid men, the best in the world, he calls them, "and every one was as kind as possible to me." Many there were who had become legionaries because they, too, had failed elsewhere, "lost dogs like myself," the colonel called them; but the majority of the men with whom he served were there because there was fighting to be done, because fighting was second nature to them, and because there was a cause to be fought for. The officers he describes as the "nicest fellows in the world and splendid leaders."

When Colonel Elkington first joined there were many Englishmen included in its ranks, but most of these subsequently transferred to British regiments. He enlisted in his own name, but none knew his story, and often he was questioned as to his reason for not transferring—"and I had to pitch them the tale."

He kept away from British soldiers as much as possible, "but one day some one shouted my name. I remember I was just about to wash in a stream when a staff motor drove by and an officer waved his hand and called out. But I pretended not to hear and turned away. . . . . .

"I don't think that the men in the Legion fear anything," he said. "I never saw such men, and I think in the attack at Champaigne they were perfectly wonderful. I never saw such a cool lot in my life as when they went forward to face the German fire then. It was a great fight; they were all out for blood, and, tho they were almost cut up there, they got the German trenches."

The time he was recognized, as detailed above, was the only one. At no other time did any of his comrades suspect his identity, or else, if they did, they were consideration itself in keeping it to themselves. Of this recognition and some of his subsequent experiences, the London *Times* remarks, speaking of its own interview with him:

It was the only voice from the past that came to him, and he took it as such. A few minutes afterward he was stepping it out heel and toe along the dusty road, a private in the Legion.

Shot in the leg, Colonel Elkington spent ten months in hospital and eight months on his back. This was in the Hôpital Civil at Grenoble. He could not say enough for the wonderful treatment that was given him there. They fought to save his life, and when they had won that fight, they started to save his leg from amputation. The head of the hospital was a Major Termier, a splendid surgeon, and he operated eight times and finally succeeded in saving the damaged limb. When he was first in hospital neither the patients nor any of the hospital staff knew what he was or what he had done. Elkington himself got an inkling of his good fortune at Christmas when he heard of his recommendation for the *Croix de Guerre*.

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"Perhaps that helped me to get better," he said. "The medals are over there on the mantelpiece." I went over to where there were two glass cases hanging on the wall. "No, not those; those are my father's and my grandfather's." He showed me the medals, and on the ribbon of the cross there was the little bronze palm-branch which doubles the worth of the medal.

When he was wounded Dr. Wheeler gave him a stiff dose of laudanum, but he lay for thirteen hours until he saw a French patrol passing. He was then 100 yards short of the German second line of trenches, for this was in the Champaigne Battle, on September 28, when the French made a magnificent advance.

It was difficult to get Colonel Elkington to talk about himself. As his wife says, he has a horror of advertisement, and a photographer who ambushed him outside his own lodge-gates yesterday made him feel more nervous than when he was charging for the machine gun that wounded him. To say he was happy would be to write a platitude. He is the happiest man in England. He is now recuperating and receiving treatment, and he hopes that he will soon be able to walk more than the 100 yards that taxes his strength to the utmost at present.

THE PILGRIMAGE OF THE HOLY CARPET

AN old custom, long of religious significance, which may now take on an international importance, is the pilgrimage of the Holy Carpet to Mekka. For hundreds of years, the pilgrimage has been an annual affair, representing the respects of the ruler of Egypt to the keeper of the mosque at the Moslem capital. Now, with the proclamation of the Arabian Kingdom, it is possible that the new ruler will take charge of the mosque at Mekka, and that the pilgrimage from Cairo will metamorphose into an international festival.

In the Kansas City *Star* we are given a few of the details about this extraordinary function, starting with its inception in the days of Shargaret El-Dorr, Queen of Egypt in the thirteenth century. We learn:

Somewhere in the Arabian desert, skirting the Red Sea, a long caravan of camels, guarded by a convoy of British troops, is slowly mushing through the sands headed for the sacred Moslem city of Mekka. Among the camels is one which is fairly hidden under trappings of silk, with a myriad tassels of golden thread and tiny pendent bells shimmering and tinkling. Beneath those gorgeous silken covers is folded upon the camel's back a "Holy Carpet" which seventy of the most expert weavers and embroiderers in the world have been at work on for upward of a year. The like of that sacred rug has never been seen in America, and if one could be brought here it would sell for a fortune.

This equipage of Oriental splendor moving over the desert is the pilgrimage of the Holy Carpet, and a procession just like it in all respects, except the British guard, has followed the same route annually for the last seven hundred years, until two years ago, when the war interrupted the ancient custom.

Away back in the thirteenth century,

A leaf from the diary of a Cake of Soap

(Being a day's adventure with "Packer's")

8 A.M. THEY started me early this morning, shampooing tiny Ethel. Naturally! Regular shampooing with me means healthy, beautiful hair in after years. Little Ethel will thank her mother then. Thousands of little Ethels have.

11 A.M. I'M in demand. Sixteen-year-old Elizabeth's using me—and you can't see her hair for the foam she's raised! Mother knows that particular care now will help Elizabeth's hair safely through a critical time—and make it silkier and softer, too. If *all* mothers only knew.

3 P.M. MOTHER says, "Time for my own shampoo, now." So she changes part of me into a beautiful, refreshing lather. She rubs it in. Afterwards she smiles when she sees the pretty lights I've brought to her hair—and the fluffiness and softness, too! Why not?

5 30 P.M. FATHER'S home from a dusty train and makes a dash for the bath-tub—and me. Father says I'm too good to be used for shampooing only; he likes me, too, as a bathing soap—for use all over.

A little thinner is Packer's Tar Soap at the day's end. But it's conscious of a good day's work well done. All that it asks is that you rub its pleasant, pure pine-tar lather in well 'round the roots. Hair and scalp will respond, never fear. Thousands have proved this for over forty years. Send 10c for sample half-cake.

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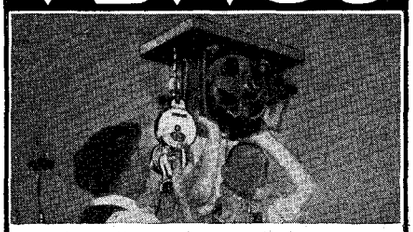

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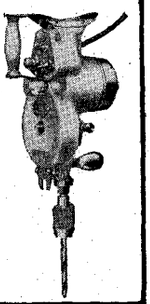

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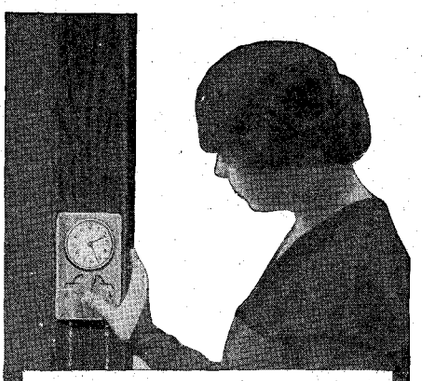
the Queen of Egypt, Shargaret El-Dorr, made a pilgrimage to Mekka, and a set of rich trappings was made for the camel she rode. She also had made, and took with her, a richly embroidered curtain with which to cover the "Kaaba," the Moslem Holy of Holies in Mekka. And from that day, until two years ago, the gift of a curtain and the pilgrimage have been repeated once a year by each succeeding ruler of Egypt. Two years ago the desert was made dangerous by bands of people who, taking advantage of the war in which Turkey was plunged, broke out to maraud and rob, and the pilgrimage was deferred. But this year the British Government instructed the commander of its troops in Egypt to give safe conduct to the pilgrimage.

As a matter of fact, the account tells us that the Holy Carpet is not properly a carpet at all, but rather a finely woven curtain. It is made in Cairo under the eyes of the governor, and its tremendous cost is defrayed by rich Moslems of Egypt. When it is finished, and proved by rigid inspection to be quite flawless, it is sent to Mekka by the pilgrimage previously described. Then, we read:

After the curtain reaches Mekka the old curtain which has hung there for a year is taken down and the new one is put up and becomes the veil hiding the mysteries of that place which has been seen by few infidel eyes.

The Kaaba is the oldest sacred shrine in the world. It is generally believed to be the oldest building in the world. It is a cube-shaped building about forty feet square, with the sacred black stone embedded in its wall. This is supposed to have dropt from heaven. Millions of Moslem lips have kissed it in the last thousand years and more, so many that their impress has worn away the surface of the stone.

No one knows how old the Kaaba is. Mohammed says in the Koran that the patriarch Abraham built it. One Arab legend has it that Adam built it, and another says Ishmael dwelt there. At any rate, it was very old when Mohammed founded his religion in the seventh century, and before then it was the shrine of the God Hubal. A year before Mohammed died he made a pilgrimage from his home in Medina, 250 miles to the Kaaba, imbued with the conviction that the Kaaba, purged of idolatry, would be the most acceptable temple of Allah on earth, and with thousands of his religious followers looking on, he walked seven times around the ancient shrine, and then exhorted his adherents to protect the weak, the poor, and the women, to abstain from usury, to live righteous lives, and closed with: "Oh, Allah! Have I not completed my mission?" He returned to Medina, was stricken with pleurisy, and died Monday, June 8, 632. Many suppose that the prophet Mohammed is buried in the Kaaba, but his tomb is in Medina. Moslems believe he lies stretched at full length on his right side with the right palm supporting the right cheek, the face directed toward Mekka; that beside him rest the two califs, Abu Bekr and Omar, and at the other side of the prophet is an empty tomb for Jesus. The fact, however, is that when the tomb was struck by light-



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ning in the year 892, and had to be rebuilt, three deep graves were found in the interior, filled only with rubbish.

The Moslem makes a pilgrimage to Mekka because Mohammed himself imposed upon each one of his followers the duty to make that pilgrimage at least once in his lifetime, to walk seven times around the Kaaba, to kiss the sacred black stone, and to perform certain other rites that were to cleanse his soul of all sin and prepare him to enter heaven. One hundred thousand Moslems from all parts of Asia and Africa make that pilgrimage to Mekka each year. And each year the "Holy Carpet" goes, as it is going now, to cover the sacred Kaaba and protect its wall from the weather.

VAGABONDING BY MOTOR-CAR

THIS is the tale of a man who rode more than a thousand miles in exchange for what totalled to twenty-eight "thank you's." That was his stock in trade, save for a clean collar, a genial smile, and an endless faith in human nature. And out of these he managed to make his way from Fort Wayne, Ind., to New York City, a distance of nearly a thousand miles, mostly over the famous Lincoln Highway.

The man is Charles Brown, Jr., a young Californian who is a student in New York University during the winter. But last summer, after an eventful vacation, he found himself stranded in Fort Wayne, with seven days until the opening of college, more than nine hundred miles away. All he had to do was to get the money for his railroad fare somehow, take a train, and come East. But all that was easier talked of than accomplished. In a recent issue of the New York *World*, Mr. Brown tells how it was done. He believes that faith in human nature can move mountains, and in his case, if it did not move mountains from his path, it at least moved him over them. He recounts to us:

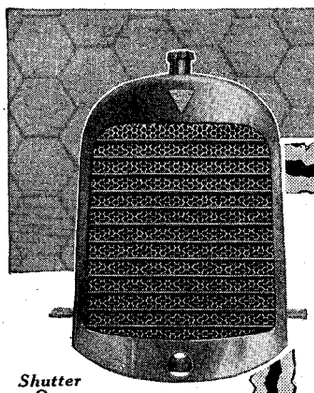
It was in the freight-yards at Fort Wayne, Ind., on Wednesday morning, October 4, that I conceived the idea of traversing the Lincoln Highway in automobiles to New York City. I was stranded and almost without money, and for several days had been contemplating the chance of beating my way out on a freight.

As the railroad runs, New York City is nearly eight hundred miles distant from Fort Wayne. New York University, where I am an evening student, opening in seven days, and an editorial appointment to keep at the same time, it was a certainty that I must begin moving at once or fail to connect.

While I was sitting near a water-tank I saw an automobile speeding along the road that paralleled the tracks. It was a big touring-car with a large and comfortable-looking seat in the rear. I could not take my eyes off the soft gray cushions. I watched the car pass out of sight; then my inspiration came.

As I left the freight-yards I counted my money. I had $4.50.

I went to a barber-shop and got a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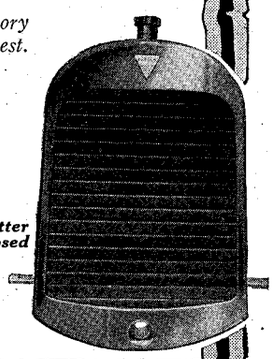
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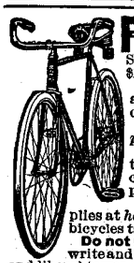
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bath, then a shave and a hair-cut. I bought a clean shirt and a collar, also a clothes-brush and a can of shoe-polish. I had my hat cleaned and blocked and a new band put on. Then I found a tailor. While I sat with a blanket wrapt around me, he sponged and prest my clothes. I now had $1.55.

He was now ready to start for the metropolis, and accordingly he sought from the first policeman he met, directions about the best road going eastward. He was told to travel out East Main Street until he came to the Lincoln Highway.

He found that thoroughfare, and, noting the number of motor-cars passing, decided that it presented the most chances for a "lift" in the direction in which he was going. So he determined to stick to the road, hailing a car or two to help him on his way. He had very satisfactory luck, for he says:

About noon, after walking to the outskirts of Fort Wayne, I saw my first chance coming down the highway. At the steering-wheel of the car was a huge bulk of a man with tortoise-shell spectacles and coarse black whiskers.

Hardly knowing how I would stop him, I stept into the center of the highway. The next minute, afraid that he would ignore me, I stept back to let him pass, then suddenly ran forward and threw my hands up as a signal for him to stop.

"Are you going down the Lincoln Highway?"

"Yes, down a piece," he replied, stopping his car.

"May I ride with you until you turn off?"

"Where are you going?"

I moved close to the car, which was one of those democratic Fords.

"New York City."

His face registered interest as he swung open the door nearest me. We struck out into the rural section. He was a physician, rushing to a girl patient whose condition had changed for the worse.

The interest increased as I explained my theory that a man, with courtesy and good clothes, could start at any point on the Lincoln Highway and get through to New York City within a comparatively short time by riding in different automobiles. People would enjoy giving him rides. As I was explaining the third time why a man need not carry any baggage on such a trip he slapped on the emergency-brake and told me to climb out, as his interest in my mode of traveling had caused him to run ten miles beyond his patient.

That night I slept in a barn. The next morning, after I had groomed two horses, a farm-hand brought me a plate of fried ham and potatoes. By six o'clock I was riding on a milk-truck. At nine o'clock an insurance agent invited me to ride with him until noon. In the afternoon I rode in a flivver with a school-teacher whose machine I had cranked. When it grew too dark I stopt at a farmhouse for the night and helped to husk corn.

Until I had ridden on the Lincoln Highway, I did not really know what beautiful country scenery was. Cornfields yellowing in the early October sunshine stretched across Indiana, Ohio, and the western sections of Pennsylvania.

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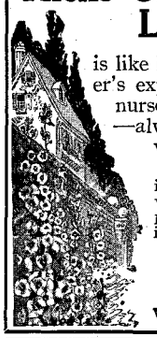

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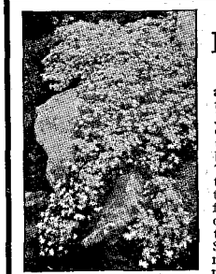

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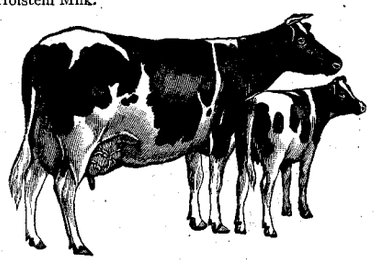

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Beyond came the Pennsylvania mountains, and then the Cumberland valley, rich in her robe of autumnal coloring. New Jersey was a series of panoramas, each more wonderful than the one preceding.

The longest single ride he had was 125 miles; the shortest less than 125 feet. The story of this latter ride furnishes a little comedy in itself, for we read:

It was at a time when I felt very much in need of a ride. The Pennsylvania mountains loomed ahead of me. I was afraid to cross them alone as a practical joker in Pittsburg had warned me that the mountains were swarming with moonshiners who might think me a Government inspector and "plug me full of lead" the first time I turned my back.

I had just put more shine on my shoes and brushed my clothes, when a machine stopt at the roadside. An old farmer and his wife asked me to ride with them.

"Be yer goin' to Bedford Springs, neighbor?" he inquired, as we got under way.

"No, New York City."

The old man started and turned half around with a look of suspicion. His fingers closed tightly on the steering-wheel. The machine swayed once or twice, then slowed down until it came to a stop.

The old man and his wife looked at me. The color had gone from their faces. It was evident that they thought me a doubtful character. The man fumbled at the door nearest me until it opened.

"No, we don't want to ride yer over them mountains. Yer might be"—"A highwayman?" I interrupted.

"I am—a Lincoln Highwayman."

During seven days I secured rides in twenty-eight automobiles, walking but a few miles. Some of the people who obligingly responded were: A baker who bought a new car when the price of bread was raised; a Pittsburg steel-manufacturer who will not fill orders for the Allies or for Germany; a music agent who, in order to demonstrate his goods, asked me to give an evening lecture on my travels at his place of business; a general merchant who let me sleep above his store; four ministers who make their parish calls in automobiles; several Ohio farmers; a county newspaper correspondent who intimated that if the price of print-paper continued to advance *The Banner* would have to suspend publication; three physicians; a farm demonstrator, and two jitney-drivers.

Democratic people, as a rule, drive inexpensive cars. Those who buy a new car each year invariably trade in their old one. I saw more flivvers and low-priced machines in Indiana and Ohio than in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

In no instance was I refused a ride by a business or professional man. A physician straining all speed-laws to reach a dying patient or a banker burning up the road to make a directors' meeting by ten o'clock were not in such a hurry that they could not stop for me.

People riding for pleasure or on Sunday had no time or no room for me in their cars. I consoled myself with the reflection that in going after pleasure they lost it in that they missed the pleasure which comes from conversing with a Highwayman.

In Indiana and Ohio the people seemed glad to give away rides. In return I assisted in small ways: by watching the

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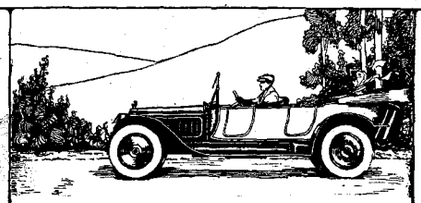

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highway signs along the road, reading disfigured directions on sign-posts at cross-roads, running across a field to inquire of a farmer how to get back on the Highway after a detour, helping repair punctured tires, pouring oil and water into the machine, and tightening loose brakes.

Some day I am going to apply for a strip of the Lincoln Highway. I shall put in an elaborate system of toll-gates and appoint my friends as toll-collectors. Part of the money will be used for the up-keep of the strip, the remainder we shall keep for our own.

The above idea came to me while riding through Pennsylvania from Lancaster to Philadelphia. I gave up counting toll-gates long before the last one was reached. The tolls amounted to about $2 for a little less than seventy miles. A road association collects these tolls for the up-keep of the Lincoln Highway between Lancaster and Philadelphia.

When I alighted from an automobile at the door-step of the New York University, No. 32 Waverly Place, at 6:30 o'clock, Wednesday evening, October 11, the suspense wa over. Great was the satisfaction of having accomplished what I had set out to do. In no other way could I have gained such a knowledge of the country and the people who have made it, and are making it.

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PASSENGER—"Oh, I thought this was the quarter-deck."—*Punch Bowl.*

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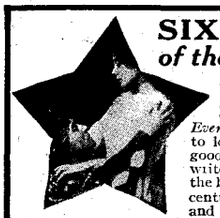

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Quite Natural.—"Old friends are best."

"I know. Still, we all like to make new friends. We can chuck a bluff before them for a while. The old friends have our number."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

As It Is Nowadays.—TEACHER—"If a man gets four dollars for working eight hours a day, what would he get if he worked ten hours a day?"

JOHNNY—"Ten hours a day? He'd get a call-down from de union."—*Century.*

Too Truthful?—GROCER—"The boy you recommended won't do at all."

CUSTOMER—"What has he been up to?"

GROCER—"I gave him a notice to stick up, 'All the Delicacies of the Season Will Be Found Inside,' and he pasted it on the rubbish barrel."—*Tit-Bits.*

Mistaken Flattery.—HE—"Will you go to the dance with me?"

SHE—"I'm sorry, I can't. But I'll introduce you to a very handsome and clever girl whom you can take."

HE—"I don't want a handsome and clever girl; I want you."—*Tiger.*

A Suspicion.—"Why is George Washington described as 'First in war and first in peace'?"

"I dunno," replied Senator Sorghum. "I suspect somebody was trying to square him with both the preparedness people and the pacifists."—*Washington Star.*

Evident.—OFFICER (who has "lost touch" with the troops on field-training)—"I say, sergeant, where have all the blithering fools of the company gone to?"

SERGEANT—"Shure, an' I don't know, sorr; it seems we're the only two left."—*Tit-Bits.*

Where Are They?—The man who had made a huge fortune was speaking a few words to a number of students at a business class. Of course, the main theme of his address was himself.

"All my success in life, all my tremendous financial prestige," he said proudly, "I owe to one thing alone—pluck, pluck, pluck!"

He made an impressive pause here but the effect was ruined by one student, who asked impressively:

"Yes, sir; but how are we to find the right people to pluck?"—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

War-Prices.—A Tommy on furlough entered a jeweler's shop and, placing a much-battered gold watch on the counter, said, "I want this 'ere mended."

After a careful survey the watchmaker said, "I'm afraid, sir, the cost of repairing will be double what you gave for it."

"I don't mind that," said the soldier. "Will you mend it?"

"Yes," said the jeweler, "at the price."

"Well," remarked Tommy, smiling, "I gave a German a punch on the nose for it, and I'm quite ready to give you two if you'll mend it."—*Tit-Bits.*

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Pioneer Days.—"Tell me of your early educational hardships."

"Well, I lived seven blocks from a Carnegie library and we had no automobile."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

His Report.—"Do people ever take advantage of the invitation to use this church for meditation and prayer?" a city verger was once asked.

"Yes," he replied, "I catched two of 'em at it the other day!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Got There First.—MRS. HICKS (relating burglar scare)—"Yes, I heard a noise and got up, and there under the bed I saw a man's legs."

MRS. WICKS—"Mercy! The burglar's?

MRS. HICKS—"No, my husband's—he had heard the noise, too."—*London Saturday Journal.*

The New Age.—FOND PAPA—"Well, son, what did you learn in school to-day?"

SON—"Aw, not much, dad. We hadda couple of two-reelers in history, a three-reel travelog in geography, and a split-reel nature-study. They useta give us a wild-West pitcher once in a while but they don't do it no more."—*Widow.*

Cruel Deception.—"How do you manage to keep your cook so long?"

"My husband has promised her that if she is working for us when we strike oil he will buy her an auto."

"But I did not know you had any oil prospects?"

"We haven't."—*Houston Post.*

His Preference.—A rather critical old lady once said to Crawford, "Have you ever written anything, Mr. Crawford, that will live after you are gone?"

"Madame," Crawford replied politely, "what I am trying to do is to write something that will enable me to live while I am here."—*Christian Register.*

Works Both Ways.—MRS. X.—"Bothered with time-wasting callers, are you? Why don't you try my plan?"

MRS. Y.—"What is your plan?"

MRS. X.—"Why, when the bell rings, I put on my hat and gloves before I press the button. It it proves to be some one I don't want to see, I simply say, "So sorry, but I'm just going out."

MRS. Y.—"But suppose it's some one you want to see?"

MRS. X.—"Oh, then I say, "So fortunate, I've just come in."—*Pittsburg Dispatch.*

Ruined the Ruin.—An English nobleman was about to set out for India, and, fearing that in his absence vandals might destroy a picturesque ruin on his estate, he said to his steward: "I want you to build a wall here"—he drew a tiny furrow with his stick around the ruin—"a stone wall five feet high."

On his return home the nobleman started for the spot. When he reached it he rubbed his eyes in amazement. There was the new stone wall, but he could see nothing towering up inside of it. He turned excitedly to his steward:

"Look here, where's the ruin, man?"

"The ruin, my lord?" replied the steward. "Oh, that ould thing! Sure, I used it to build the wall with."—*Boston Transcript*

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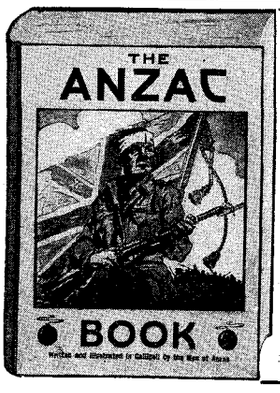

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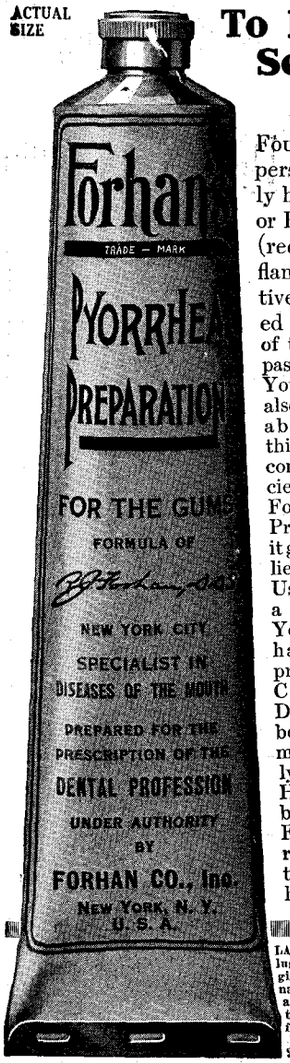

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE BALKANS

December 20.—General von Mackensen reports that the Russians have taken a stand at the Moldavian boundary, ten miles from the Danube, and that no further German advance is just now being made. Heavy fighting, however, is still reported from the Dobrudja, and in Galicia Russian scouting parties are said to have broken through entanglements and penetrated into Bohorodezany Stare, southwest of Stanislau.

December 21.—The heights of northern Dobrudja change hands during the day's fighting. Near Bachkoi the Russians are at first prest back, but by a counter-attack drive the Germans again from the contested positions. Slight Teuton progress is reported from Wallachia, across the Danube, but in the Karpathians the Russians fight their way up several heights in the Dorna Watra region.

The Russian troops, recently moved to the Cerna bend from stations farther west, fail in an attack on the heights east of Paralovo, according to Berlin.

December 22.—The Russian forces in the Dobrudja continue to retreat and are reported near the Danube mouth as the Teutons press ahead and take 900 additional prisoners. A Bulgarian force is driven into Lake Ibolata, in northern Dobrudja, according to Petrograd, and 115 are captured and many drowned. Other points in the Balkans, as well as along the Western front, are reported quiet.

December 23.—London hears that General Sakharoff's retreat leaves all of the Dobrudja except 200 square miles in the hands of the Teutonic forces. Only the Danube prevents the invasion of Bessarabia.

December 24.—Berlin announces that the Russians have been driven from Isakcha, and that German guns are shelling the Russian side of the Danube, in preparation for a drive on Bessarabia. On the Moldavian frontier, to the westward, the Russians storm a peak, taking 105 men and three machine guns.

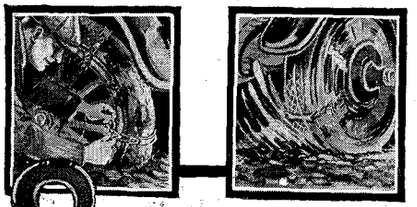
December 25.—Desperate fighting is reported for the possession of the Danube Bridge at Macin, where the Teutons attempt to reach the gate to Braila, on the Roumanian side. In the Karpathians the Russians win a signal victory as they take from the Germans recently lost heights on the Moldavian frontier, cutting many detachments to pieces and taking 226 prisoners.

December 26.—The struggle for Macin still continues, but Teutonic forces approach Braila from two sides, while another force on the Buzeu-Braila railway takes Filipechti. Berlin announces the capture of 5,500 Roumanian and Russian prisoners in the last few days' fighting in the Dobrudja.

WESTERN FRONT

December 21.—Unsuccessful trench-raids are reported from both sides in the Arras sector, after which, in an air-battle, the French bring down four enemy planes, and the Germans report having brought down six Allied aircraft.

December 23.—London announces severe hand-to-hand conflicts on the Western front between British and German troops. In the Vosges Mountains the Teutons raid French holdings and wreck a mine gallery, but are less suc-



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cessful in Champaigne, where an attack on the French lines is beaten off.

December 26.—Many artillery-duels take place along the Western front, especially south of Lihons, near Les Bœufs, where a party of fifty Germans is driven off, and in the Guedecourt sector, where the British raid Teutonic trenches with results described as "satisfactory."

GENERAL

December 14.—Dispatches from Berlin state that horse-meat is selling for as high as seventy-five cents a pound, so that maximum prices have had to be fixt for that commodity, which was formerly not included under the meat-card regulation.

December 20.—According to London reports, the new *Almanach de Gotha* lists the nobility fallen in the war as 258 counts, 567 barons, and 1,465 of lesser title.

December 21.—The Pope hears from diplomatic sources that Austria is near famine, says a dispatch from Rome, which adds that news also reaches the Vatican to the effect that Austria's antiwar activity has reached a magnitude beyond the control of the authorities. Internal political complications are also threatened.

President Wilson's peace-note is accepted gloomily in the Allied capitals, according to dispatches, but welcomed by the Central Powers, tho it is felt that the note will ultimately be rejected by the Entente and that peace will not result.

The small Russian steamship, *Skiftet*, strikes a floating mine off the coast of Finland and sinks. Fifty-nine are lost.

December 23.—Count Czernin von Chudenitz succeeds Baron Burian as Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs. He was Minister to Roumania until that country entered the war.

News of additional food-riots in Dresden reaches London. Troops are said to have been called in to aid the police in putting down disorder, and 100 women and three policemen are reported wounded.

Berlin announces officially that 320 exiled Belgians have been returned to their homes in response to a number of complaints.

December 24.—A new law barring all luxuries from Austria is promulgated. It excludes all jewelry, chocolates, champagne, southern fruits, furs, toys, perfumery, and musical instruments. Travelers are warned that all jewelry worn into the country will be confiscated at the border.

Pope Benedict praises the Wilson peace-note, as do the Scandinavian countries. The King of England, however, states that the war must be fought out, and the Russian Duma is quoted as favoring a decisive finish before considering terms.

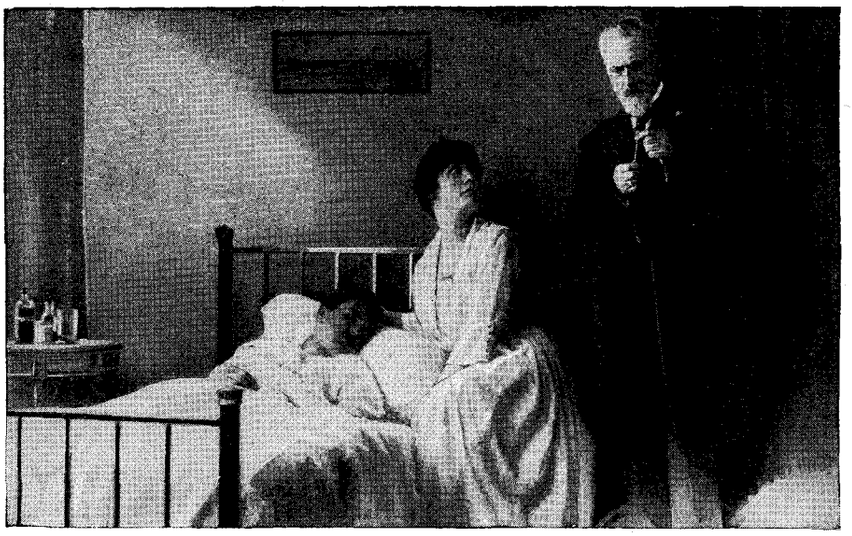
December 25.—On the Julian front the Italians drive Austrian forces from Point 86, southeast of Göritz, which they had taken during a thick mist.

British forces take a Turkish position at Maghdadah, twenty miles from El Arish, with more than a thousand prisoners and a quantity of war-material.

December 26.—Vienna announces that on December 22–23, four Austro-Hungarian destroyers raided the Strait of Otranto and sank two Allied patrol-boats, as well as damaging four other Allied war-ships.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS

December 23.—Persistent rumors are circulated to the effect that Villa has taken



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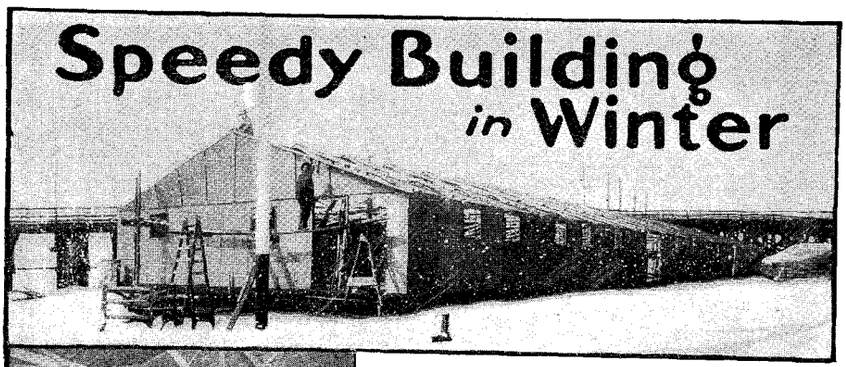

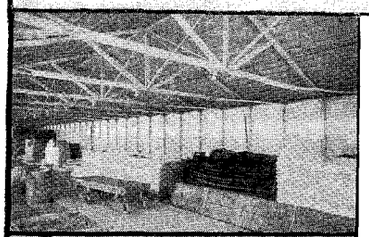

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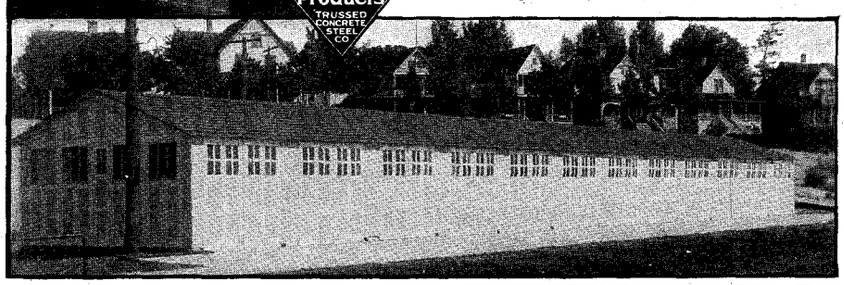

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Torreon. Carranzistas state that they believe them unfounded, but are inclined to credit the fact that the outlaw, with his band, is marching again on Chihuahua.

December 24.—Washington receives official notice that Villa has taken Torreon. No details are included save the fact that many foreigners departed before the city fell into the hands of the outlaw.

December 25.—A report reaches El Paso that Villa has taken San Pedro de las Colonias, northeast of Torreon, with 1,000 Carranzista prisoners.

December 26.—It is announced in Washington that Carranza is to be given forty-eight hours to sign the Philadelphia protocol. If he does not do so, the Commission will be dissolved.

FOREIGN

December 15.—Copenhagen reports that in the plebiscite held to vote on the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, 283,694 voted in favor of the sale, with 157,596 against.

December 20.—Hsia-yi-Ting, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, announces to the Chinese Parliament that China is maintaining strict neutrality and will not, as rumored, join the Entente.

The rebuilding of the destroyed French villages commences as a party of American Relief workers, headed by Ambassador Sharp, lays the cornerstone of the first group of houses to be reconstructed, in the village of Vitrimont.

December 21.—The British Government decides to release 576 Irish rebels who were interned after the rioting in Ireland. Steps are said to be planned to return the prisoners to their homes immediately.

December 23.—In line with recent action in England, the French Minister of Commerce introduces a bill calling for the tilling of all vacant land.

December 24.—The Swiss Government adds a note to the American peace-message, urging the warring countries to discuss terms.

December 26.—Madame de Thebes, noted as a clairvoyant and astrologer, who foretold many of the world-events of the last fifty years, dies in Paris, aged seventy-two.

DOMESTIC

December 20.—President Wilson sends notes to all belligerents, asking them to present terms on which they will consider peace as well as guaranties for the future.

December 22.—In choosing the personnel of the new Government Shipping Board, President Wilson appoints three Democrats and two Republicans. The Board is to control freight-rates in American waters, as well as to organize a $50,000,000 corporation to build or buy merchant ships.

December 23.—The Board of Arbitration delivers a decision that eight hours or less constitute a day's work, and awards an eight-hour day to the railroad switchmen on the pay-basis of a nine-hour day. Thirteen railroads are said to be affected by the decision.

December 25.—The Federal Reserve Bank of New York receives authority to appoint the Bank of England as foreign correspondent. This is the first instance of taking advantage of the section of the act which allows banks under the system to establish foreign agencies.

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"B. C.," Valley View, Texas.—"Where can I find the following sentence: 'Men and women are but grown children'?"

The LEXICOGRAPHER does not know the quotation as you give it. He knows, however, and finds in Dryden's play "All for Love" (act iv, scene 1), the following:

"Men are but children of a larger growth,
Our appetites as apt to change as theirs,
And full as craving, too, and full as vain."

Chesterfield, in his letters to his son, letter dated September 6, 1748, wrote: "Women then are only children of a larger growth." David Lloyd is the author of the following couplet:

"For men, in reason's sober eyes,
Are children but of larger size."

The combination of the two thoughts the LEXICOGRAPHER has failed to find, but during his searches he came across the following lines by Lord Neaves on the "Origin of Species," which may be read with interest:

"Pouter, tumbler, and fantail are from the same source,
The racer and hack may be traced to one horse,
So men were developed from monkeys of course,
Which nobody can deny."

"G. W.," Salisbury, Conn.—"How and when did the elephant and the mule become the emblems of the Republican and Democratic parties?"

The late Thomas Nast, the cartoonist, was the originator of the symbolic animals referred to. The elephant symbolized the docility of the Republicans and the mule the truculence of the Democrats when in harness.

"R. W. E.," Cartersville, Ga.—"I have just had an argument with a friend on the use of the word 'effeminate,' and we want you to settle it for us. He applied it to the riding-costume of a woman in a picture, saying it was 'not *effeminate*,' and I contend that he should say, 'not *feminine*.'"

You are right in your contention as to the use of effeminate. Dr. Fernald, in his "English Synonyms and Antonyms" (p. 240), says: "The word *effeminate* is always used reproachfully, and only of men as possessing *womanly* traits, such as are inconsistent with true manliness."

"F. T. R.," Austin, Texas.—"(1) What was the boundary of her kingdom and the exact residence of the Queen of Sheba when she visited King Solomon? (2) How far did she travel? (3) Is it probably true that she bore a son by King Solomon and the present head of the Mohammedans is his descendant? (4) What is his name and title? (5) Did the Queen of Sheba have a husband?"

(1) With regard to the Queen of Sheba, so far as the boundaries of her kingdom and her exact residence being known, scholars are quite disagreed as to the locality of her kingdom, some holding that it was in Ethiopia, others that it was in southern Arabia. (2) If the Queen traveled from southern Arabia, as most scholars believe, she must have traveled about 250 miles. (3) There is a tradition to the effect that the Queen bore a son named Menelik to Solomon, and the Emperor of Abyssinia, Menelik II., has declared himself to be his descendant. (4) The Emperor's title is *Negus Negust* ("King of Kings"). He is not the "head of the Mohammedans," for Abyssinia is a nominally Christian country, altho its religion is largely adulterated with Judaism and paganism. (5) There is no record of the Queen's having a husband.

"J. A. P.," Meeker, Colo.—"We have just moved to our country place seven miles from the town of Meeker. My wife objects to my use of the phrase, 'I am going *to* town,' and says I should say 'I am going *down* town.' Which of the two expressions is correct?"

"I am going *to* town" is correct.

"E. D. C.," Girard, O.—"Which is the proper phrase: 'Wait for *he* and *I*,' or 'Wait for *him* and *me*?'"

The second sentence is correct, as the preposition *for* governs the objective case.

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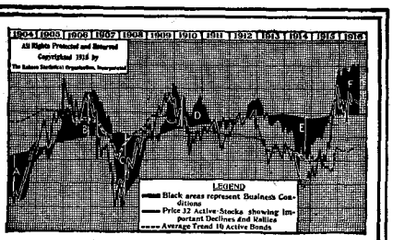
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What's Coming?

Babson's investment bulletin, which will be off the press about January 1, will carefully analyze

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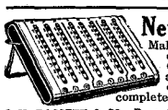

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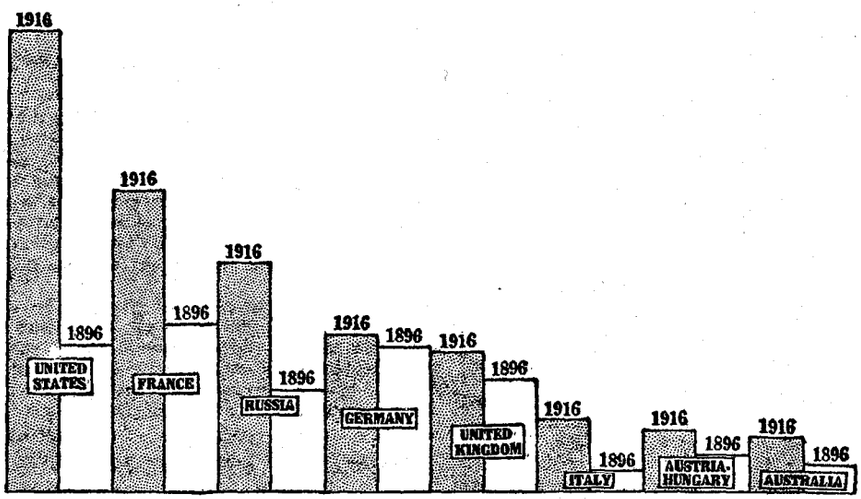
INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

THE STOCKS OF GOLD MONEY THAT THE WORLD'S CHIEF COUNTRIES NOW HAVE

IT appears from a recent compilation, printed in the New York *Times-Annalist*, that the stocks of gold in the principal countries of the world—those engaged in the European War and one, ourselves, not so engaged—are as follows, the amounts being shown first in figures, and then in diagram with the amounts for 1896 added:

	1916	*1896*
United States	$2,230,000,000	$672,000,000
France	1,384,000,000	778,000,000
Russia	1,058,000,000	489,000,000
Germany	714,000,000	675,000,000
United Kingdom	662,000,000	504,000,000
Italy	336,000,000	100,000,000
Austria-Hungary	296,000,000	167,000,000
Australia	250,000,000	130,000,000



The writer of the article in which the table and diagram appeared pointed out that, during the last quarter of a century, the world's production of gold had equaled that of the preceding four hundred years, and that in the last twenty years the amount of gold money in the world had doubled. Meanwhile, the silver output since 1878 had equaled that of the preceding four hundred years, but within the last twenty years the silver money in the world had actually decreased by about one-half. Since the discovery of America, the world's production of gold had been $16,500,000,000 in value, while that of silver was $15,500,000,000 in coining value. In 1896, the gold money in all countries for which statistics were available was $4,144,000,000, but on January 1, 1916, it was $8,258,000,000. As to silver money, the amount in 1896 was $4,235,000,000, but in 1916 it was only $2,441,000,000. Paper money, of the "uncovered" class, in the same countries, in 1896 was $2,558,000,000, while in 1916 it was $8,583,000,000. Other interesting points in the article as to the world's supply of gold money are given below:

"The production of over $8,000,000,000 worth of gold in the last quarter of a century as against another $8,000,000,000 in the preceding 400 years has occurred chiefly within the last decade. Down to 1885 the world's gold output never reached as much as $100,000,000 annually, in 1896 it crossed the $200,000,000 line, in 1903 the $300,000,000 line, and in 1906, for the first time, exceeded $400,000,000, and has steadily advanced until it reached $470,000,000 in 1915. Silver production first crossed the $100,000,000 line in 1880, and in 1893 exceeded, for the first time, $200,000,000, making its highest record in 1911, $292,000,000, and slowly declining to $232,000,000 in 1915.

"The chief gold-producing countries of the world are South Africa, the United States, Australia, Russia, and Canada, and the chief silver-producing countries the United States, Mexico, Canada, and Peru. In 1915 the gold production of South Africa, including Rhodesia, was $207,000,000; the United States, $101,000,000; Australia, $50,000,000; Russia, $29,000,000, and Canada, $19,000,000. Of silver, the 1915 product was: United States, $39,000,000; Mexico, $21,000,000; Canada, $15,000,000, and Peru, $5,000,000.

"Of the $4,144,000,000 of gold money recorded in 1896, the distribution by principal countries was stated as follows: France, $778,000,000; Germany, $675,000,000; United States, $672,000,000; United Kingdom, $584,000,000; Russia, $489,000,000; Austria-Hungary, $167,000,000; Australia, $130,000,000; Italy, $100,000,000. For 1916 the stated distribution is: United States, $2,230,000,000; France, $1,384,000,000; Russia, $1,058,000,000; Germany, $714,000,000; United Kingdom, $662,000,000; Italy, $336,000,000; Austria-Hungary, $296,000,000; Turkey, $281,000,000; Australia, $250,000,000; Argentina, $229,000,000; Netherlands, $173,000,000; Canada, $170,000,000; Spain, $167,000,000, and Japan, $143,000,000. The United States shows an increase in the 1896–1916 period of 231.7 per cent., Russia, 116.6 per cent., France 79.3 per cent., Germany 5.8 per cent., and the United Kingdom 13.3 per cent.

"The world's consumption of gold and silver in manufactures and the arts is large and rapidly increasing, that of gold exceeding $100,000,000 per annum, and of silver over $50,000,000 annually. In the United States alone the gold used in manufacturing and the arts in 1915 was over $38,000,000, of which, however, about $8,000,000 was old jewelry, plate, etc., making our net consumption for this purpose about $30,000,000 of gold, while that of silver was about $12,000,000 in value.

"The amount of gold imported into the United States since the beginning of the war is, in round terms, $1,100,000,000, and the exports in the same period about $275,000,000, making the net imports in that

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period over $800,000,000, while the product of our own mines in that same period has exceeded $200,000,000, thus making the additions to our gold stock since the beginning of the war approximately $1,000,000,000.

"Of the $16,500,000,000 of gold produced in the world since the discovery of America, $3,830,000,000 was produced in the United States; of the $15,500,000,000 of silver, $1,800,000,000 was produced in the United States. The amount of gold in the United States on December 1, 1916, was $2,741,669,000, against $1,887,271,000 at the beginning of the war, August 1, 1914."

THE ASTONISHING INCREASE IN AUTOMOBILES

The production of automobiles in this country during the year ending August 1, 1916, was approximately 1,500,000 cars, or more than double the production in 1915, which was 700,000 cars. In 1914 the output was only 515,000 cars. Lockwood Barr, in a letter to *The Magazine of Wall Street*, says he believes, from statistics gathered by him from manufacturers, that the output in 1917 may run to 2,500,000 and possibly to 3,000,000 cars. He bases this estimate on figures obtained from manufacturers in reply to letters of inquiry. He asked makers for statistics of their output in the years 1914, 1915, and 1916, with estimates for 1917. Following is a table which Mr. Barr has compiled from these figures. He was not able to obtain his figures from official sources in all cases. Some were gathered from advertisements, newspaper articles, and other sources not official. All such returns given in the table are enclosed in brackets; those not so enclosed are official:

Calendar or Fiscal Selling Year	*1917 Estimated*	*1916 Actual*	*1915 Actual*	*1914 Actual*
Chalmers	40,000	21,486	6,155	7,042
Chandler	[20,000]	[15,000]	8,000	. . .
Chevrolet	150,000	96,485	10,000	5,000
Cole	.....	[6,000]	[4,000]	[1,911]
Dodge	[80,000]	50,390	17,948	....
Ford	[1,000,000]	33,920	308,213	248,307
Franklin	10,000	4,100	3,500	2,500
General Motors	200,000	133,000	76,000	58,987
Grant	20,000	10,000	4,189	1,982
Haynes	11,000	6,700	3,780	1,780
Hudson	31,000	20,800	14,500	8,000
Hupmobile	16,000	16,000	11,000	10,262
Locomobile	1,800	1,747	1,436	970
Maxwell	120,000	60,498	32,281	16,366
Mitchell	20,000	15,000	6,186	3,500
National	6,000	2,502	753	750
Packard	15,000	12,750	4,908	3,612
Paige-Detroit	[20,000]	[17,000]	[7,749]	[5,262]
Regal	[6,200]	[5,500]	[3,897]	[2,052]
Reo	.....	[30,000]	[19,800]	[12,000]
Saxon	50,000	25,499	12,000	8,000
Simplex	1,500	225	156	152
Stearns	5,000	3,000	1,000	750
Studebaker	120,000	75,000	46,845	35,460
Stutz	.....	2,000	1,079	649
Willys	300,000	200,000	95,000	48,000

RECORD RAILROAD EARNINGS

Figures of railroad earnings, compiled for the Interstate Commerce Commission, complete for nine months of this year and estimated for the remaining three months, give as the net amount $1,098,000,000—an unprecedented figure. These figures are for all roads whose income was more than $1,000,000. Interesting comments on them are made in a Washington letter printed by *The Journal of Commerce:*

"Analysis of the returns for the first nine months shows a startling increase from January to September, amounting to more than 67 per cent. Thus, net income in January, $64,915,286, had mounted to $107,910,814 in September, an increase of nearly $43,000,000. For the first nine months of the year the Commission's figures show that the railroads collected $2,654,928,647 from all sources of operation, the chief of which were as follows: Freight,

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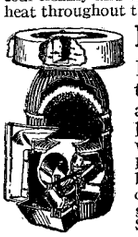

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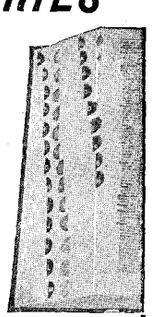

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$1,875,019,990; passenger-traffic, $522,103,907; mails, $45,348,600; from express companies, $65,089,474. Incidentals (dining- and buffet-car service, operation of hotels and restaurants, sale of vending privileges on trains and at stations, parcel-rooms at stations, demurrage, storage of freight and baggage, telegraph and telephone wires leased to other companies, operation of grain elevators, etc.) yielded $60,414,597. All other transportation charges yielded $76,087,611. The last item embraces sleeping- and parlor-car service, freight on milk, which has virtually an express service, switching charges, and the operation of special trains.

"This total, using the first nine months as a basis, will reach $3,600,640,502 when the year closes, officials estimate, and without doubt will exceed it. Never before in the history of railroad operation have the roads had so great a gross income.

"Expenses have not kept pace with the rapid rise in receipts, altho they have measurably increased. From a total of $182,881,269 in January, expenses had increased to $203,235,394 in September, approximately 11 per cent. During that period, receipts had increased from $260,054,306 to $324,954,301, approximately 25 per cent. The chief items of expense for the nine months' period, for which returns are available, are as follows: Maintenance of way, $320,157,526; maintenance of equipment, $441,740,069; transportation, $858,973,536; traffic, $46,679,422; miscellaneous operations, $19,904,769; general expenses (*including administration*), $61,996,428. All operating expenses totaled $1,744,160,022.

"On the same basis, the year's expenses will approximate $2,346,066,990, leaving net revenue from operations $1,254,573,512. From the last figure, however, must be deducted the railroads' annual tax-bill, approximately $155,625,546, and bad debts—down on the books as uncollectible revenue—approximating $965,928, a total of $156,591,474.

"About 230,500 miles of railroad were in operation during the year. In the first months the total fell below 230,000. During the latter part of the year it exceeded 230,000. Using 230,000 as an average, returns show that for every mile of road operated in the country the railroads will receive this year approximately $15,655 in gross receipts, and a net income of $4,774, or little more than 30 per cent. of the gross. Compared with previous earnings, net income for 1916 shows an increase of more than 52 per cent. over the fiscal year of 1915, 59 per cent. over 1914, and 34 per cent. over 1913.

"Wide divergence in receipts among the roads of various sections is disclosed. The overburdened railroads of the East have skimmed the cream of the traffic. The congestion at Eastern seaports and on almost every Eastern road has spelled, in glutted sidings and slow-moving traffic, a flood of revenue, the like of which was undreamed of even a year ago. For every mile of the 59,200 in the Eastern group, more than $20,000 has been received in revenue, and every mile has earned a net income of nearly $5,900.

"While the usual eastward trend of traffic, the great demands of nations at war, and the location of most of the country's factories, munition and otherwise, in the East are attributed as prime causes for this condition, secondary attributes are said to lie in the fact that Eastern roads for the most part have short hauls and traverse densely populated areas. Especially is this noticeable in the revenue from passenger-traffic, Eastern roads with 59,200 miles having received almost as much in passenger-fares as all the rest of the roads in the country put together with a total of 170,800 miles.

"The railroads of the South, with 42,600 miles, come next to those of the East in

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revenue per mile, with $11,922, about 58 per cent. of what the Eastern roads received. On Western roads the revenue per mile was approximately $11,217, with net income of $3,614. The Western roads, however, show a greater net income in proportion to receipts than is shown in any other section. Approximate percentage of net income to gross receipts was: For the entire country, 30 per cent.; for Eastern and Southern roads, 29 per cent.; for Western roads, 32 per cent. The difference is attributed by officials to careful administration and to higher tariffs prevalent in the sparsely settled sections of the West than in the East.

"Western roads also lead those of all other sections in the amount of taxes paid, $71,263,601, with Eastern roads second with $62,448,341. The annual taxes of Southern roads are placed at $21,623,604. Eastern roads, however, contracted more bad debts than those of other sections, the showing being: Eastern roads, $445,804; Western roads, $367,653; Southern roads, $152,570.

"The figures show that the American people are traveling more and farther than ever—at least on American railways. Beginning with $49,805,917 in January, the public's monthly passenger-fare rose more than 40 per cent. to $70,000,000, slightly surpassing this figure in the holiday months of July and August. In the short month of February, passenger-receipts slumped to $46,618,325. They rose from $54,253,790 in May to $61,548,716 when the vacation rush started in June, and to $70,185,753 at its height in July, receding to $66,586,472 in September, the last month for which complete returns are available.

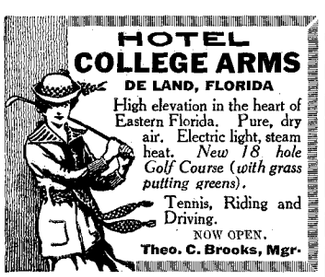
"Notwithstanding the enormous volume of business handled and the resultant new high level in net income, officials declare that the car-shortage situation has seriously handicapped the roads in recent months, and that were it not for this and the congestion in the East, the roads would show still greater revenues and income."

Just a Guess.—An old hen was pecking at some stray carpet-tacks in the yard.

"Now, what do you suppose that hen is eating those tacks for?" said Henry.

"Perhaps," rejoined his little sister, "she is going to lay a carpet."—*Tit-Bits.*

Travel and Resort Directory



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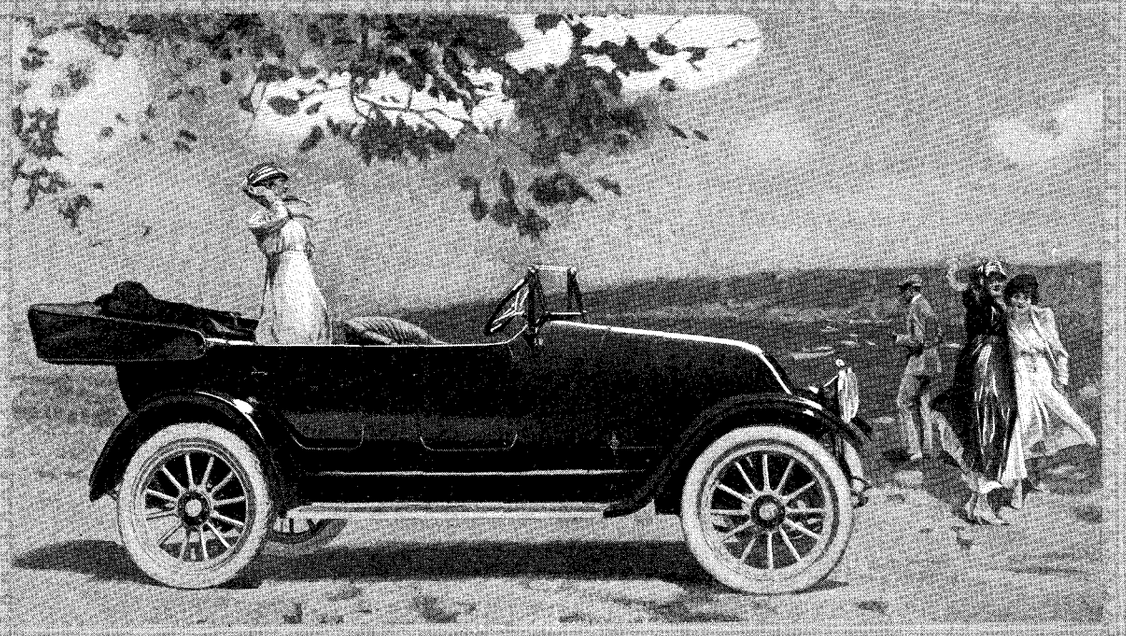

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